

VOL. VI
No. 5

THE
CREIGHTON
CHRONICLE

Feb. 20
1915

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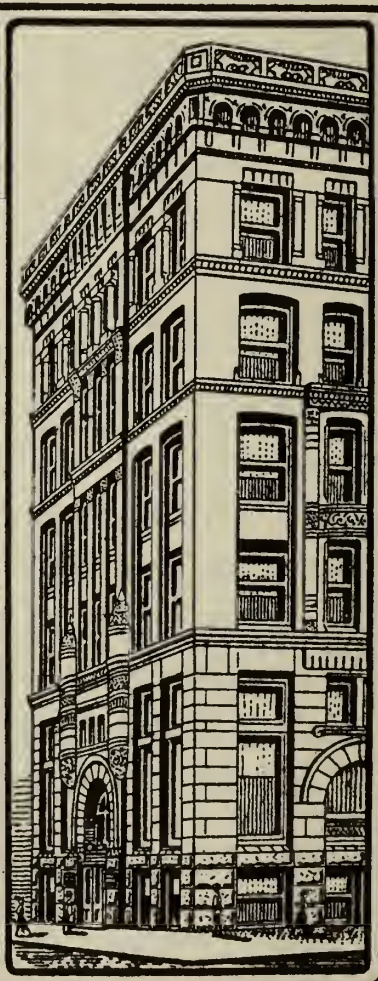
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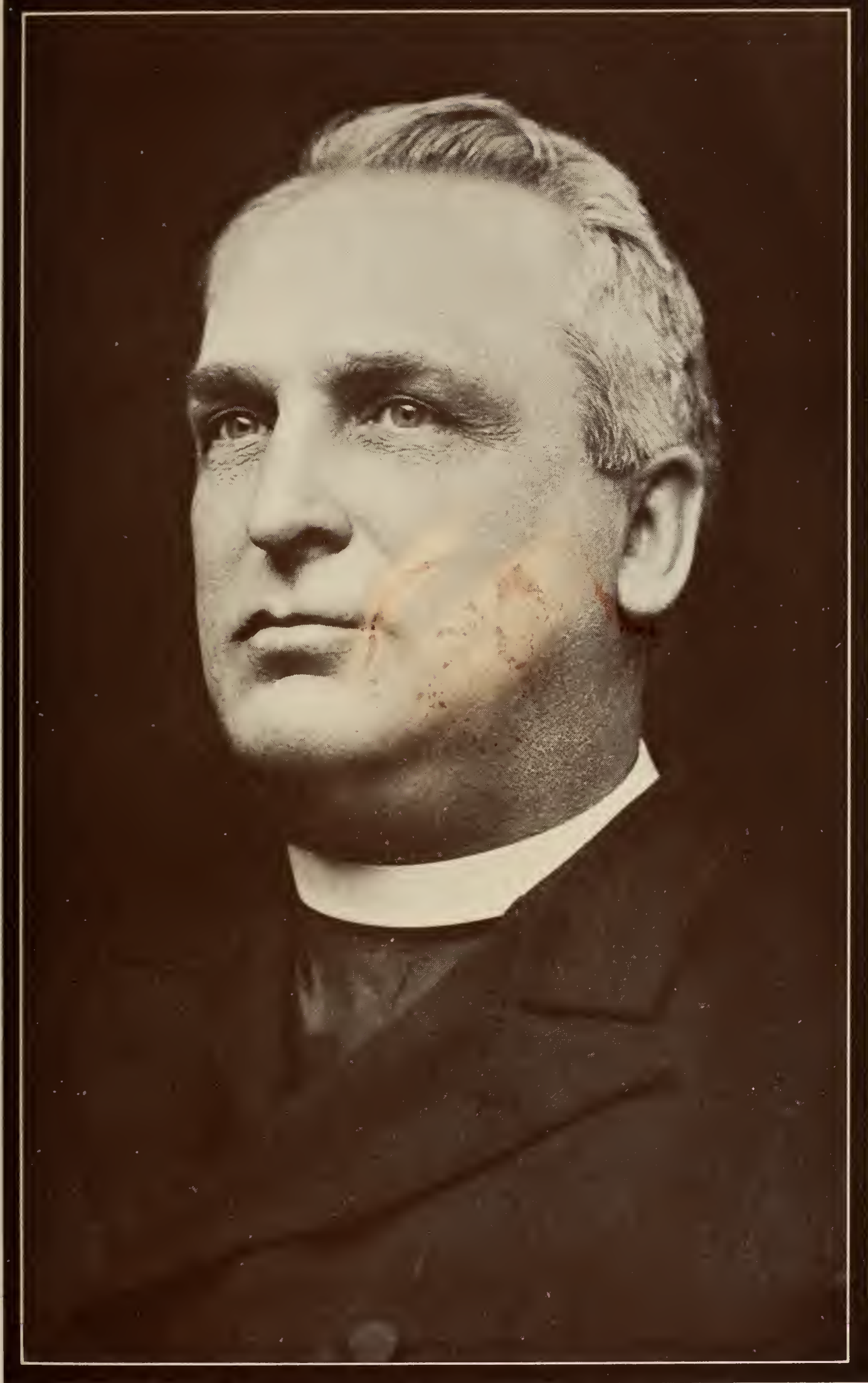
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REV. M. P. DOWLING, S. J., AND COUNT JOHN A. CREIGHTON.

This photograph was taken in front of the Count's home on his Seventy-fifth birthday, October 15, 1906.

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THE CREIGHTON CHRONICLE

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THE FOUNDERS

*Rt. Rev. Austin Dowling, D. D.



FOUNDERS' Day is one of grateful memories for those who love Creighton University. It calls to mind, in a formal way, that noble pair of brothers, Edward and John Creighton, and their high-minded consorts who brought this thriving institution into being and liberally endowed it that it might be an open door of opportunity for the young men of these parts and an ornament to the great city of Omaha. Though gratitude may have strangely fallen from grace in our day, and especially gratitude for the advantages of an education—once so hardly obtained, now so liberally bestowed—nevertheless they do wisely who seek to keep alive the memory of Creighton's generous benefactors and in recalling the circumstances in which their various gifts were conveyed, to appreciate the more the merit of their benevolence and the value of their foundation.

Wherever an institution like this is planted it grows in importance from year to year. It helps to create the need it is destined to supply. Parkman tells of the pious ladies of Rouen who gave their money for the establishment of a hospital before there was a city where Montreal now stands. There were no sick Indians as yet and no white inhabitants. But unnecessary as it seemed to be, the foundation soon was shown to be useful and greatly needed. Much of our educational work in this country suggests the foundation of the Hotel Dieu in Montreal. It is ahead of the time by a generation at

*Bishop of Des Moines. Address delivered at Founders' Day Banquet, Omaha Commercial Club, February 6, 1915.

least. It seems uncalled for and of no present value but in the turn of a hand the face of the country changes, the demand for education increases, and lo, the supply is there of immediate and instant service.

One of the things about the Middle West that first strikes a man who has spent most of his life in the crowded cities of the Atlantic seaboard is the sense of proximity he gets of the origins of our nation and to its orderly method of development. In the East the beginnings are obscured, lost in the dim haze of a semi-heroic age. Even democracies create a sort of peerage and in lieu of family trees, which they do not possess, they invent their ancestors. Cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and especially Baltimore, have lost the sense of relationship with the crude colonial farmers or convicts from whom they are descended and pride themselves upon the aboriginal aristocracy of their forbears. Wave after wave of immigration has obliterated the memory of the old familiar landmarks and the newcomers accept and reverence the ingenious story of this mythical past. Colonial America thus becomes, through this interesting fiction, walled off from that which followed the Revolution by a golden legend, an amusing fabrication only a little less ridiculous than that which imputes exceptional value to certain stocks or streams in the confused tides of immigrants who in the great world hunger that followed the Napoleonic wars, sought bread in the virgin soil of America.

Not so, however, was this fair land of ours upbuilt. Neither heroes nor demi-gods guided the tiny vessels that brought the early emigrants of the 17th and 18th centuries to the thin strand of inhabited coast which by various subdivisions, became, in the course of time, the thirteen colonies. Some fled Europe because it was intolerable to them who themselves had not learned to tolerate dissent. Some—a few—came as adventurers, though there was no gold in the colonies to tempt them, and almost a perpetual absence of an adequate currency. Others came in bonds, for England had no other penal colony until after the Revolution. But the country, rough and uninviting as it was, soon transformed them. They became, of a sudden, self-reliant men albeit narrow of view and unpolished of manner. Simple and frugal of life they

labored the abundant soil, and every man became in time a freeman—an integral part of the community—shouldering its burdens, debating its problems, and in the clash of argument and discussion, discovering the beauties of freedom.

Patriotism, in a land like ours, is impossible to a man who loves not liberty, for unlike the men of other countries, we have no memories to enshrine, no blood-bought fields to hallow, no traditions of consecrated opposition to tyranny to hand on to our children. Still the land is lovely to our eyes for the glory of the light of freedom, and its keen air buoys up our souls like wine. For from the beginning, simple men achieved this blessed thing and brought to pass a commonwealth for the common weal, a father land, begetter of sons and daughters whose legitimacy should be attested by their fealty to their country's most sacred ideal.

A nation of illiterate freemen cannot long abide. The town meting of colonial New England necessitated a school even more than did that form of religion which attached a saving grace to the reading of the Bible. It came in the Old Bay Colony not always with the welcome a modern man would have expected from the rugged and impoverished farmers of New England. It brought the elements of learning to such a typical American as that Boston printer's devil known later to history as Benjamin Franklin. His was indeed a career as unlike our modern conception of Puritan boy and man as truth is from fiction. A clever boy, as we should say "smart," rather than brilliant, curious beyond his contemporaries, eager to read the copy he set up, self instructed, in the dull town of Boston conning the dull pages of the *Spectator*, thoroughly unprincipled, very loose in his morals, and till he came to write his autobiography and reedit his life, never ashamed of it—inventive, resourceful, constructive, "pushing," a quaint type of shrewd wisdom and selfishness, himself all but unschooled, become the Founder and apostle of popular education, Franklin is one of the great figures who had most to do with the making of our nation. His homely aphorisms were the headlines of the children's copy books of a later day. His faith in the destiny of the country, his confidence in the success of popular government, his insistence on the necessity of popular education, make him one of the fathers to whom, in spite of

his many glaring defects, a grateful nation rightly looks back with veneration and respect. The love of knowledge for the advantage it gives its possessor, became a passion with the generation of young men to whom the aged Franklin was a counsellor. But passions are not always wisely controlled and the pursuit of inclination leads often to something vastly different from Science. The men of the Revolutionary period were self-taught. In the debates of Parliament, which preceded that war, one of the speakers quoted his bookseller as saying that more copies of Blackstone's Commentaries—a book that had just appeared—were being sold in Boston than in London—from which he deduced that the Bostonians were a headstrong, contentious race.

But headstrong as all the colonists were in their opinion and successful in war, they were none the less a people without money. How many times in the history of this country has not the lack of money in the East been the occasion of the development of the West? Hard times at least in the beginning turned the prairie schooners of the Eastern farmers to the land of opportunity. A penniless congress, unable to raise a tax from the penniless and indifferent colonies, received as a gift lands which almost cover the entire surface of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. It was bound to pay the old soldiers of the Revolution and it had no other coin in which to pay them but land. The first surveys of Ohio in 1785 and 1787, and the method of surveying land still in use in this country, were devised in order to set off lands for the Revolutionary Soldiers who were encouraged to become settlers. The section consisting of 640 acres—the township of six miles square and the sixteenth section, the middle point of the thirty-six sections of every township set off for school purposes. Begun before the Federal Constitution was adopted, the system has never been modified in this respect. If any change was made, it was only to amplify the allotment by assigning other lands for the establishment of a University! In the chaos of primitive conditions—without roads, with only the most imperfect means of communication on every frontier, the thought of the school—more often indeed than the realization—accompanied the advance of the pioneer. The contrast indeed between the rough settlers of the frontier and the school program they proposed

was often ludicrous, as was the installation of the courts of justice in primitive communities. Unfriendly critics might sneer in the British Quarterly at courts of justice held in the village streets by a judge in shirt sleeves seated on a barrel outside the general store, yet ridiculous as it seemed to those to whom naturally the forms of long-established custom meant so much, it nevertheless displayed respect for the substance of justice and foretold the establishment of order. In the same way the schools of the pioneers contained in germ that widely established and elaborately developed system of popular education which is such a mighty force in the country today. Their schools were indeed primitive—a few weeks in the winter for the boys, a corresponding period in the summer for the girls, in which the most elementary instruction was with difficulty imparted—but those who sat upon the rough forms of the earliest schools were filled with a respect for learning and a determination that their children should have better advantages than they had had. Never was there a country in which popular education was more literally popular than ours, not merely in so far as it extended to all the people, but even more in so far as it sprang from them. The old order changes quickly as we forget the past. The immediate past is in more danger of being forgotten indeed than is a more remote epoch. The very changes which we call progress, wrought largely by our efforts, are criticisms and rejections of that from which we are derived, and we turn our backs upon the generation that preceded ours, not so much because we are ignorant of it as because we would ignore it.

The Omaha of 1874, the year of Edward Creighton's death, was still a frontier town where one would look for almost anything before thinking of a college. It is but forty years since then, and the transformation in the city has been accomplished as if by magic. Its streets, its boulevards, its parks, its great buildings, its fine residences, its splendid institutions, set it off as an imperial city of the prairies, rising above the tawny waters of its river, a magnet of industry and inland commerce toward which the steel strands of many a railroad fly as if by nature's compulsion. Then it was but fifteen years since the first Bishop of Nebraska—a Trappist monk used to looking into the face of death and digging a shovelful of his grave

each day—protested that Omaha was too much for him and would not consider a bribe of sixty-three full city lots (now worth a fortune) as a sufficient inducement to stay there, and if in the end he stayed, we must believe that it was only because the Almighty enabled him to put up with it.

There is an amusing page in the Autobiography of Lieutenant General Sir William Butler on the Omaha of 1866—just eight years before the elder Creighton's death. "We crossed the Missouri," he says, "on a very crank looking wooden bridge to Omaha. We found that city a very lively place, railway navvies, speculators abounded. Shooting went on pretty briskly in the gambling rooms and drinking saloons, of which there appeared to be an unlimited number. Every man policed himself with a sort of murderous solemnity that was most impressive. At one of the principal saloons a day or two before our arrival, a man drew a bead upon another who had just entered and was walking up to the bar. 'What did you shoot him for?' asked his mate. 'Wall, I just guess that if I hadn't done that he might have hurt somebody,' was the plea of justifiable homicide entered by this voluntary preserver of the peace."

I quote this passage less for the merit of the story, which was probably new to the general, than for the impression that the town made on him—a bit of the frontier which, however, affected him so favorably that I beg your indulgence to quote him further. "What impressed me most strongly about the men I now came in contact with was the uniformity of the type which America was producing—northern, southern, eastern, western, miner, hotel-keeper, steamboat man, railroad man, soldier, officer, general—the mould was the same. 'There has got to be' seemed to be the favorite formula of speech among them all, whether it was the setting up of a saloon, the bridging of a river or the creation of a new State. 'There has got to be' this railroad, this drinking bar, this city, this State of the Union. Nobody dreamed except when he slept. Everybody acted while he was awake. They sometimes shot each other; they never abused each other; they were generous, open-hearted, full of dry humor, as manly as men could be; rough but not rude; civil but never servile; proud of their country and boastful of it and themselves."

A less sympathetic eye than this Irish General's would have failed no doubt to detect the admirable qualities of these self-reliant, sturdy pioneers, and in remarking their excessive fondness for liquor—especially in the years immediately following the Civil War—would have felt that he had dropped into a community of outlaws. Yet everything we note to the credit of cities like Omaha today was planted by these strong men of yesterday; many of them like Edward Creighton had few advantages of education. He was so thoroughly of his time and country, and I may add, he was so true to the traditions of his forefathers, that he greatly valued it, and his devoted widow, fulfilling his wishes, provided the means for the first Creighton College, which—as if born out of due time—began its work in 1879. It is not my part to speak of the growth and development of that institution of which you are the staff and inspiration. The seed has come to life—planted by the older brother, carefully matured and cultivated by the younger, each according to his time and the needs of the institution, giving his money liberally, until a sum running into the millions has been thus bestowed upon the community for the education of the young and for the spreading abroad of the city's good name and reputation. I salute in these men the spirit of the original American pioneer, hardy, industrious, successful and unselfish. I salute in them the spirit of their Celtic forefathers—the studious Gael—lovers of books and literature and the things of the mind, poets and dreamers of old who vocalized the sad songs of the sea, who caught their inspiration from above and sang the heavenly measures of God's revealed word—long did the tyrant's law condemn the children of Eire to the glorious illiteracy of the persecuted Irish. For ages were they made to stand in the pillory of the unlettered because they were faithful to the Word, but once the bonds were riven, they oped like hounds unleashed, in the quest of learning—such was the force of ancient custom and the unconscious tradition of their race.

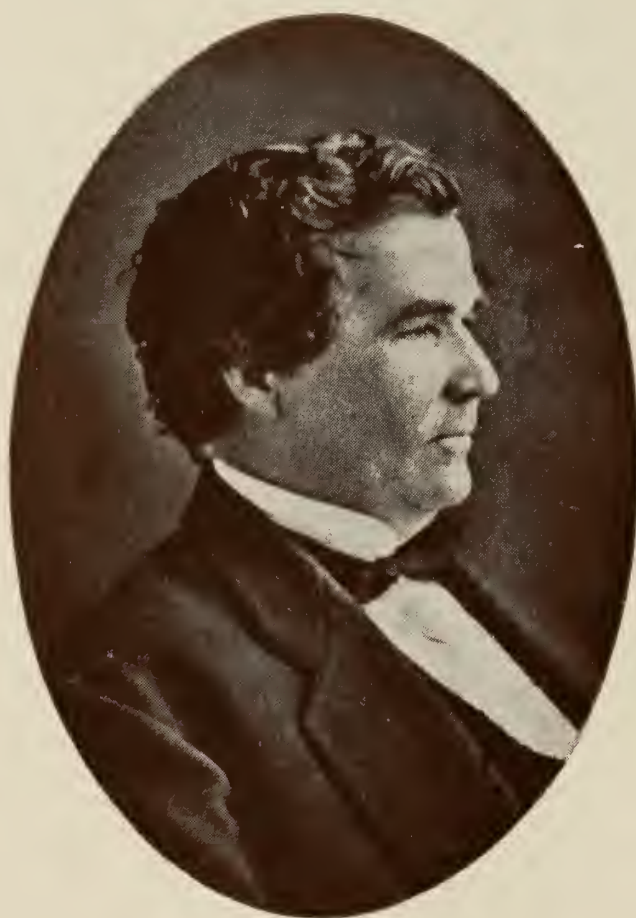
This day of memories bids us be mindful of the sturdy roots from which this institution sprang, faith in the God above and freedom—which is earth's best equivalent for peace among men of good will—freedom to pursue opportunity,

freedom to study and to educate according to one's conscience and one's lights.

I think that one of the unremarked bounties of our various Constitutions is the freedom in which the State allows our various private institutions of learning like this to achieve their purpose. Perhaps in no country of the world is there greater liberty in this respect than in ours. Though with a lavish hand it provides the means of education both primary, secondary and professional, it does not hinder the generous competition of whoever has a mind to take his part and provide the funds for private schools and colleges and universities. For as yet the notion that prevails among us is that the State is a commonwealth existing for the good of all, not for a favored few, not for a dynasty or a class, but rather for the common people. Our schools are therefore, if we will, our best protection against the encroachments of despotism and the interference of the omnipotent state. We turn our eyes sadly across the broad expanse of the Atlantic, and in the gigantic world-war which is convulsing Europe, learn a lesson of expediency for our own guidance. We shall not violate the prescriptions of neutrality if we express our horror that nations of such high culture and refinement have suffered themselves to engage in this fratricidal conflict. Never were the ranks of armies filled with more university men than are those of almost every nation now at war. Science and skill have but perfected instruments of precision for the greater execution of men, for the more complete destruction of property. All that men starved and labored to preserve and to attain, they now with vastly more success blot from the face of the earth. Barbarians never assailed with more fury the shrines of art, the houses of religion, the storied records of the past, than do these university-bred scholars who at the bugle call lay down their students' robes and for a cause that no man has as yet been able successfully to define, fall to fighting as if possessed. Each clamours above the din of the struggle that he is engaged for the good of the state for which a machine-like discipline has trained them all to be ready to die. Yet all know that once it rested with not more than half a dozen men to say whether this Titanic war should or should not be.



RT. REV. AUSTIN DOWLING, D. D., Bishop of Des Moines, who delivered principal address at recent Founders' Day Banquet.



EDWARD CREIGHTON.

God forbid that there should ever prevail in our country, a conception of the State which would allow such indescribable horrors to be enacted among us in the name of patriotism. But if democracy fails, if the many cease to be individuals and become merely units, if the few, by no matter what means, succeed in dominating the public opinion of the land and in indicating its policy, then may we expect wars and rumours of wars to afflict and destroy our efforts at civilization. I see in such an institution as this—whose Christian philosophy is no unmeaning formula—one of the best safeguards against the danger of an Omnipotent State. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is not in a school founded on Catholic principles that thought is a prisoner or progress an unwelcome guest. Here with keen eyes for all that is newest in the discoveries of the world, with minds eager for the best thoughts of mankind, with hearts informed by the spirit of Christ, our young people shall drink at the founts of knowledge—not only of humanity, but of divinity, and the money bestowed by the Creightons under the aegis of their names shall in the future, as now, be an investment whose abundant profits the community shall enjoy in the enlightened lives of the sons of Creighton University. Who of us may not be proud to have a share in furthering this most patriotic, this most religious work for the cause of faith and fatherland!

THE PIONEERS

*A. C. Wakeley, B. Litt.



HONORED Guest, President McMenamy and Gentlemen:

Great age such as mine has, as a matter of course, its disadvantages. On the other hand, it also has some compensations. One of these is, that it gave me an opportunity of seeing Edward Creighton in his lifetime. About 1870 it happened that I was carrying dispatches for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Its office was then located on the second floor of the old Hellman Building on the southwest corner of 13th and Farnam Streets. Two men there, always attracted my attention. One of them was Edward Rosewater, then a telegraph operator, the embodiment of energy and industry. The other was Edward Creighton, a frequent visitor and patron of the office. If Rosewater was the personification of energy, Creighton was a galvanic battle—a veritable human dynamo in action. I recall to this day his coal black hair, his sparkling eyes, and a personal presence which irradiated kindness and bespoke always the intensity of his make up.

Some seven or eight years ago there appeared in the Omaha Bee a picture, entitled, as I recall it, "Two College Presidents." These college presidents were depicted standing arm in arm before the portal of Creighton University. One of them was M. P. Dowling, then president of Creighton University; the other was Jacob Gould Schurman, then and now, president of Cornell University. There you might see the very camaraderie of learning;—a wise man of the East hobnobbing with a very wise man of the West, the features of each idealized under the impulse of a noble ambition, the development of a great university. The picture suggested this further thought: Ezra Cornell

*Toastmaster at the Founders' Day Banquet, Omaha Commercial Club, February 6, 1915.

and Edward Creighton—both sprang from the loins of poverty. Cornell lived to see fulfilled the beginning of his dream, and founded an institution where in his own words “any person can find instruction in any study.” Edward Creighton died before he had realized the ambition of his life, but his last request was that his wife should endow a free college in Omaha for the education of youth, regardless of creed or color. She did so by her will, and Creighton University arose as their joint monument. Another coincidence: Ezra Cornell and Edward Creighton both dealt largely in chain lightning. Cornell with Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, laid the foundation of his fortune in the construction of telegraph lines in the East; Creighton laid the foundation of his fortune in telegraph lines in the West, with the Pacific Telegraph Company.

In October, 1861, from Fort Bridger, Edward Creighton sent this message:—“To Mrs. Edward Creighton, Omaha, Nebraska. This being the first message over the new line since its completion to Salt Lake, allow me to greet you. In a few days two oceans will be united.”

Fourteen months after his death, the soul of his wife united with his in the ocean of Eternal Love.

But Edward Creighton perhaps builded better than he knew. At any rate he knew this: He could say to his younger brother, John A. Creighton, in the words which the bard of Avon puts into the mouth of Helicanus, Lord of Tyre:

“Then you love us, we you, and we’ll clasp hands;

When peers thus knit, a kingdom ever stands.”

There is only one kingdom, friends, that ever stands. It’s the kingdom of good works. Knit together in fraternal bonds, these brothers clasped hands in the up-building of such a kingdom. Edward laid the foundation, and upon this foundation, through the magnificent generosity and wise provision of John A. Creighton, have arisen as “at the stroke of the enchanter’s wand” these palaces of light, temples of learning, of piety, and of charity, from whose open doors and casements have streamed forth, and shall yet stream forth, blessings innumerable upon the people of our city and our state.

God vouchsafed to Edward Creighton only fifty-four years of life; to John A. Creighton seventy-five; and for thirty-two years, John A. Creighton fashioned into splendid reality the

aspirations of his gifted brother. There is a Latin saying, “*Si monumentum requeris, circumspice.*” This expresses only a portion of John A. Creighton’s philanthropy, for if you seek his monument and look around you, you will see only part of it; the other part lies hidden in that secrecy which forbade one hand from knowing what the other did—those “little, nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love”—unremembered by *him*.

There is a legend, friends, once prevalent among the Indians of the great Dakotas, that a handful of earth, taken from the grave of Marquette, will quench a pain in the heart. I know not how credible the legend may be, whether founded in fact or born of fiction; but this I do affirm, that in the lives, the character, the career, and the achievements of these brothers there is that which has made weak hearts strong.

And so it is, gentlemen, that in perpetual commemoration of the Creighton name, the university, and the people of our city have dedicated the 7th day of February, the anniversary of Count Creighton’s death, as Founders’ Day. In observance of the recollections prompted by the day, in an appreciation of the cause of higher education, in recognition of a beneficent philanthropy which knew neither class nor creed, we have, in the years gone by been inspired and stimulated by speakers selected from the various professions and activities of life. As we meet tonight to renew our homage and enkindle our inspiration, we account ourselves extremely fortunate: fortunate because the distinguished guest of the evening has found it possible to be present on this occasion: fortunate, because his training, his attainments and experience qualify him to speak with authority upon the subject to which he shall address himself: fortunate in that his sympathy with all the varied phases of human life and American institutions, presents him to us, not alone as a high magistrate of a great church, but as one embodying in his personality, his life, career, and high ideals, elements the noblest and best in American citizenship.

I feel it a great honor, gentlemen, in that I am permitted to present to you the speaker, the inspiration of this occasion—the Right Reverend Austin Dowling, Bishop of Des Moines.

THE THERAPEUTIC OUTLOOK

*A. L. Muirhead, A. B., M. D.



THE trend of therapeutics at the present time seems to be away from the use of medicinal agencies in the art of healing and toward the use of a variety of other agencies more or less circumscribed in their practical utility.

While homeopathy and kindred vagaries in drug therapeutics are no longer new, they represent the beginning of a reaction against the therapeutic teaching of a century ago; and while they cannot be considered an advance in scientific medicine, they are the direct result of the unsatisfactory state of therapeutics at that time. The charge of "pouring drugs of which they knew little into bodies of which they knew less" was pretty generally true of physicians during the first half of the nineteenth century. The medicinal mixtures then in common use were, like our bodies, "fearfully and wonderfully made," often containing twenty or thirty ingredients of unknown or little understood efficacy, were given in large quantities and often in a most unpalatable form. The protest against existing conditions expressed in homeopathy brought about much improvement in the methods of drug administration.

Previous to the time of Buchheim and his followers about the middle of the nineteenth century, therapeutics was almost entirely empirical and was founded largely on the personal experience of certain so-called medical authorities. Exact observation and tabulation of even clinical results were rare, and such results were often misinterpreted while only too often therapeutic rules and systems were founded on most meager data obtained in a haphazard manner. Any man who had achieved prominence in medical matters, whether as the result of learning, professional skill or mere force of character and personality, was considered an authority, and his teachings were

*Dean of the Creighton College of Medicine.

quite generally accepted. Fortunately for us, the day of medical authorities is past; but in their time their dictum was almost universally recognized. Today any new theory or discovery announced by even the most eminent scientists must stand the test of reinvestigation and repetition by other competent men before it can command any wide-spread acceptance among educated physicians.

To Buchheim, Schmiedeberg, Brunton and their followers we owe the beginning of rational therapeutics founded on pharmacology and the last half of the nineteenth century has seen a remarkable advance in our knowledge of how drugs act and what they cannot do. The medical professional as a whole has not kept sufficiently in touch with this advance, and a number of new medical fads have come into being partly as a result of the therapeutic inefficiency of practicing physicians.

Osteopathy, a combination of massage and suggestive therapeutics, has appealed very forcibly to many persons suffering with certain chronic ailments neglected by the regular physician, and the opportunity for renumerative employment has induced many to adopt osteopathy as a means of making a livelihood who could not qualify to enter the medical profession.

Chiropractic, a similar fad, but with less massage and more humbug in its practice, came later as a revolt against the educational requirements of osteopathy. The true chiropractic appears, to the casual observer, to be opposed to education on the part of either its practitioners or their victims.

So-called Christian science, which lacks the essential elements of both Christianity and scientific truth, is a complex elaboration of the very simple principle "don't worry." The failure of the orthodox physicians to duly appreciate the importance of the mental state in relation to therapeutics was largely responsible for its advent as a pseudo-medical fad. The constant emphasis of the non-existence of all pathology is the chief means of accomplishing the "don't worry" state of mind, for how can one worry over that which does not exist?

Within the medical profession as well as outside of it, many therapeutic changes are occurring. The use of purely physical means for the relief of many pathological conditions is making rapid progress. Mechanotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrotherapy

and radiotherapy each have a sphere of usefulness and each is being acclaimed by its zealous adherents as a panacea for many ills in which its efficacy is very doubtful. Psychotherapy, although by no means a new method of treatment, has achieved such results that its practice is now well established on a firm scientific basis and its uses fairly well defined and limited in scope. But perhaps the most remarkable of all the recent advances in therapeutics has been the development of the various methods of producing an acquired immunity, absolute or relative, to infectious diseases. The use of biological substances, such as vaccines, or bacterines, which aim to provoke a defensive reaction on the part of the body, and of serums which aim to fortify an insufficiently protected body against invasion by disease germs, has developed to such proportions that at present, there is scarcely an infectious condition for which a biological remedy is not offered by the firms promoting their manufacture and sale. The indiscriminate and unscientific use of these often useful agencies will have a tendency to bring this method of treatment into bad repute, as these biological substances are capable of doing much harm when improperly used.

In spite of all these additions to the list of therapeutic agencies, there has never been a time in the history of medicine when drug therapeutics was more rationally applied or more firmly established on a scientific basis. The research work that has been done in the field of experimental pharmacology and the later field of experimental therapeutics has given the physician of today a thorough insight into the selective action and limitations of drugs so that they can now be used with precision, and certainty of definite results. What other agency in any field of therapeutics can produce such definite and decided changes in the animal organism as the volatile anesthetics? What other therapeutic measure can produce the prompt and marked effect on blood pressure seen after the administration of nitrites? Is any new method of treatment in any way comparable, in the relief of acute pain, to the use of opium or morphine? Have the newer therapeutic measures anything to offer in place of atropine, cocaine, pilocarpine, quinine or eserine? The antiseptic and disinfectant drugs in use in the prevention of infectious diseases have no

competitors among newer therapeutics systems. Digitalis and its synergists, in their influence upon certain definite conditions of the circulatory mechanism cannot be even approximated by any physical, mental or manual treatment. Iron, in certain forms of anaemia, has an influence that cannot be duplicated by any system of diet, exercise or hygienic living, and in the treatment of intestinal parasites, so common in many of the most populous regions of the world, nothing has even been proposed to replace the well known and proven anthelmintic drugs in general use.

Although it is true that the medical profession has its therapeutic nihilists and therapeutic pessimists and although the prediction has been freely made that the use of drugs in the treatment of disease will soon become a thing of the past, yet the careful student of medical progress can see no evidence of any such outcome in present day therapeutics. It is true that less medicine is being prescribed and fewer drugs being used at present than in the past, but such as are administered are given with a much more definite object and greater certainty of results. As a matter of fact, the use of drugs as therapeutic agencies is more firmly established and more rationally employed than any other method or system of treatment.

The therapeutics of the future, however, will not be limited to the use of drugs, or of any class of agencies to the exclusion of all others in the treatment of disease. That is the pronounced fault of all medical fads; their limitations and the criminal presumption of applying them in cases in which they cannot possibly be of value to the exclusion of other possible remedial measures. Any agency of any kind that can produce definite and uniform results under given conditions should be accorded the most liberal recognition, and acceptance in the field of therapeutics. In the golden future when men have learned greater human kindness and toleration we will see hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, radiotherapy, mechanotherapy, psychotherapy, serotherapy, opotherapy, and all other methods of treatment given a place in rational therapeutics in so far as their practical utility is demonstrable. When that time comes, the grain of truth in a bushel of chaff (the basis of most therapeutic fads) will be sifted out



COUNT JOHN A. CREIGHTON.



MRS. MARY LUCRETIA CREIGHTON,
Wife of Edward Creighton.



MRS. SARAH EMILY CREIGHTON,
Wife of John A. Creighton.

and given its proper place and, as education and increased intelligence gradually enable the average human being to distinguish the grain from the chaff, the true from the false, these fads will cease to exist and medical science in its broadest sense will include every measure, chemical, physical or psychological applicable to the prevention, relief or cure of disease of body or mind. May that time soon arrive.



THE TEACHING OF OPERATIVE DENTISTRY

*A. H. Hipple, D. D. S.



IN all of our colleges operative dentistry is taught in the lecture room, in the technic laboratory, and in the infirmary. In the lecture room the student is taught the principles that underlie all dental operations. In the technic laboratory he performs operations upon inanimate objects, not only for the purpose of fixing the principles in his mind, but in order that his hand and his eye may be trained as well. In the infirmary the student is taught to apply all that he has learned in the lecture room, and all the skill that he has acquired in the laboratory, to the treatment of oral lesions, under conditions approximating those of private practice.

I believe that the instruction should be given in the order named. I believe that class-room instruction should precede the work of the technic laboratory, and that the student should be taught what he is going to do, and how he is going to do it, before he attempts any operation. I know that some of our best teachers consider that until a student has actually performed an operation, or at least attempted it, he will derive little benefit from any lecture on the subject. They tell us that students learn by doing, which is true. They tell us that students who have attempted operations and have failed will pay closer attention to a dissertation on the subject than those who have had no practical experience, which may also be true; and, acting in accordance with these ideas, it is the custom in some schools to have the students perform a variety of operations in the technic laboratory before taking up the lecture course. So eminent an authority as Dr. Black, in his monumental work on Operative Dentistry, recommends that Volume II, which deals with technical procedures in Filling

*Dean of the Creighton College of Dentistry. Part of a paper read at meeting of American Institute of Dental Teachers, Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 26, 27 and 28, 1915.

Teeth, be given as a text-book to the freshman class, and completed during the junior year, and that Volume I, which treats of the Pathology of the Hard Tissues of the Teeth, be studied during the senior year. In other words, the treatment of the disease is to be studied before the disease itself. As a reason for this recommendation, he says that "In order to read understandingly of typhoid fever, for instance, one must have had much practical observation of the disease." The truth of this is obvious, but it is also obviously true that unless one knows what typhoid fever is, what tissues are involved and something about their pathology, he will not be able to observe understandingly. As a matter of fact, the more a man knows about the pathology of typhoid fever, the more he will learn from clinical observation; and the more clinical experience he has had, the better he will be able to understand its pathology. The same is true of our lectures and laboratory courses. To get the best results, in my opinion, we must carry them together, with the class-room instruction in advance of the laboratory work. Three years is a very short time in which to give a student the theoretical knowledge and the practical training necessary to fit him for his life's work. We all realize that we ought to have four years. In order to make the most of what time we have, however, I believe that the lecture course in operative dentistry should start with the beginning of the freshman year and end with the close of the senior year, and that during that entire time the student should be doing practical work of some sort, although not necessarily of a strictly operative nature.

While the lecture course should be arranged so as to cover the ground systematically, I do not think that it should be divided in such a way that the subject matter of each year will be applicable to some of the branches of our curriculum, but not to operative dentistry. A student will absorb a certain amount of information in regard to an operation when it is first explained to him in the lecture room, but when he attempts it in the laboratory, he will usually find that his knowledge is very incomplete. The next time he hears it explained he will understand it better, and when he has actually performed the operation on a patient he will be able to understand things which otherwise would be almost meaningless to him. Our

teaching must be graded, and adapted to the comprehension and capabilities of our students. In describing an operation to freshmen we should confine ourselves to those things that a freshman can understand, but a senior is able to appreciate instruction of an advanced character, and is entitled to receive it. Each class, in my judgment, should be handled separately, and receive its own course of lectures.

When I speak of instruction in the lecture room I do not mean cut and dried lectures, read or recited to the class. If the teacher has nothing to offer his students but a mass of facts, to be taken down in the form of notes and memorized, I think it would be better to have the student do his practical work first. What I mean by lecture room instruction is real instruction, the kind that trains the perceptive powers of the student, that makes him think, that leads him from the known to the unknown and really educates him.

In teaching operative dentistry the problem of combining oral instruction with the study of text books in such a way as to get the best results is, to my mind, a most serious one. It may be that some teachers have solved this problem, but I cannot claim to have done so. I have tried the lecture method with collateral reading of the text book, and I have tried the assigned lesson and recitation method, and neither has been entirely satisfactory. At the present time I am using a combination of the two methods that suits me better than either, but I realize that it is a compromise rather than a scientific method of teaching. On this phase of my subject, therefore, I shall content myself with a brief recital of my own experience, and a suggestion or two based upon that experience, in the hope that they will stimulate a helpful discussion.

For some years I used the lecture method exclusively. I made my lecture as interesting as possible. I endeavored to make everything so plain that the dumbest student could not fail to understand it. The students approved of my method. They learned the theoretical part of operative dentistry almost without effort, by absorption. Of course I urged them to supplement my lectures by reading of the text book, but few of them did so. What was the result? When those students graduated they were narrow. They knew my favorite theories and my favorite methods. They were familiar with my pet ex-

pressions, and some of them could give a very good imitation of my gestures and facial expressions; but all they knew about the subject was what they had obtained from me, and what was worse they did not know how to obtain additional information. They were not familiar with their text-book. They did not know what it contained or how to use it. Occasionally I would receive letters from recent graduates asking questions the answers to which could have been obtained from any book on the subject. I finally came to the conclusion that any system of teaching which takes into consideration only those things which must be learned in college and does not prepare the student to continue his studies after he has graduated, is more or less of a failure. I became convinced that the student should be made familiar with the contents of at least one text book on operative dentistry, and so I decided to change my system and adopt the recitation method. I tried it for a year, or rather part of a year. My experiment with the freshmen lasted, I think, about three weeks. It took me just about that long to find out that they could not read the text-book understandingly. In our school we use the American Textbook of Dentistry. As it aims to cover the entire subject, it naturally starts out with a description of the teeth, and in the opening paragraph, in order that the student may have a clear idea of what he is going to study, the following definition is given: "The teeth are, morphologically, transformed tissues, belonging to the tegumentary system of animals, and are hard, calcareous bodies, situated in the oral cavity, at the anterior orifice of the alimentary canal." Now what does that mean to a freshman? What does he know about morphology, or transformed tissues, or the tegumentary system of animals? He is to be congratulated if his preliminary education has taught him what the alimentary canal is, and where its anterior orifice is located.

I wish that somebody would write a book—a little book—on operative dentistry for freshmen. In that book I wish that he would tell the freshman the things he ought to know about operative dentistry, in language that he could understand. I don't think such a book should be a compend, or anything of that sort. It should be a real text-book that would serve as an introduction to the subject. Such books are available for the beginner in Latin, or Chemistry, and should be available for the beginner in operative dentistry.

While each freshman in our school is required to have a copy of the prescribed text, and while I assign certain pages here and there to be read, nearly all my teaching of the freshman class takes the form of lectures and demonstrations. To the juniors and seniors, however, I assign a certain number of pages to be studied and I prepare questions based upon the text. No one knows who is to be called upon to answer any particular question, as no regular order is followed, and the question is always stated before the student's name is announced. I have before me a quiz book, and the students know that every answer is graded, and that the record is taken into consideration in the final summing up of their work. This compels them to study, which is one of the chief advantages of the recitation method. But I do not confine myself to any regular routine. One day I may ask twenty or thirty questions based upon the text, and the next day only five or six. Sometimes the students ask me more questions than I ask them. Sometimes we devote the entire hour to a discussion of one or two phases of our subject, and occasionally we get off the subject entirely. It may not be scientific teaching, and my methods could hardly be called systematic, but I cannot help feeling that in conducting these informal discussions where the interest of the student is aroused, his imagination excited, and his reasoning powers brought into action, I am doing my best teaching. At any rate I have the consolation of knowing that although I may not have covered the entire subject assigned for the lesson, the students have read the text and have some knowledge of it.

We all appreciate the great value of the technic laboratory in teaching operative dentistry. The introduction of the technic course revolutionized the work of our colleges. It is based upon sound teaching principles, it is adapted to the needs of our students, and it gives excellent results. As dental teachers we owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Black, Dr. Weeks, and Dr. Cattell, who were the pioneers in developing this most important feature of dental pedagogics. I shall not enter into any discussion of what should be included in a technic course, or how the teaching should be conducted. We have a commission on that subject which makes valuable reports, and we have an exhibit, from either of which more can be learned than could possibly be gathered from anything I might say on the subject.



THE JOURNEY'S END. In the University's calendar February must ever remain the melancholy month of the year, for it marks the passing of two men to whom, more than to any others, the institution owes its present proud position.

It is strange that these two intimate friends, Count John A. Creighton and Father Michael P. Dowling, should find in death new reasons to link their memories, for the former died on February 7th, 1907, the latter on February 13th, 1915. Just one week from the Saturday night when Founders' Day was being celebrated this year in honor of the one, the other answered the final summons. Both attained advanced years full of achievement, both were pioneers, both have laid their fellows under permanent obligation for the mighty deeds they did. Both were men of unusual ability, prudence and public spirit; together they accomplished a work which neither could have done alone.

Their friendship was genuine, deep-seated, inspiring, the spontaneous outburst of kindred natures which naturally attracted each other. They were strong men both, neither could play the sycophant, each maintained his independence. Both were singularly generous, both animated by high ideals; the one gave lavishly of his ample fortune that with it the other might develop a university where thorough education could be had by all but for the asking. At the death of the one, the other felt his work at Creighton was ended and the thrilling conclusion of Father Dowling's funeral oration over the body of his dead companion, "Count John A. Creighton Farewell," marked the close of a mutual devotion as touching as it is rare, as unselfish as it was inspiring.

Only those familiar with Father Dowling's career can have any appreciation of Count Creighton's implicit confidence in his judgment both as business man and educator. Scarcely any event would have appalled the Count quite so much as Father Dowling's removal during the period when

the university was being shaped and provision made for its future. Not a penny of the vast sums given by the Count ever enured to Father Dowling's personal benefit and the day he left Omaha for Kansas City a little more than a year after Mr. Creighton's death, Father Dowling was as poor as when he first came to the university.

Those privileged to know Father Dowling intimately will always deem his acquaintance one of life's prizes. He was a very mountain of a man, big physically, big mentally, big in his sympathies and in his desire to be thoroughly helpful. An accomplished public speaker, he received instant recognition whenever he appeared; in assemblies however large or distinguished he was accorded a leader's place. When the occasion demanded, he could be the embodiment of that proper dignity which befitted his position; in the privacy of intimate association he was refreshingly simple, thoroughly democratic, intensely human and always cheerful, always perfectly poised, always willing to receive suggestion as well as to offer aid. His mind was preeminently practical, and had he embarked upon a secular business career he would have been a man of large fortune and vast commercial influence; however, he had dedicated his life to the cause of education and every atom of his energy was devoted to the cause with a single-mindedness, a persistence and a courage which inspired his associates to emulate his example as far as their poor powers would permit.

To his teachers he was always the helpful friend, never the autocrat; to his students he was ever the wise counsellor, the inspiring director, the sincere helper. His interest was not superficial and no matter how many other demands there might be upon his time he was always perfectly willing to stop and extend aid where he thought it needed. Gifted reader of human nature that he was, he brought out the best in those with whom he came into contact, and fostered their development, not by carrying their burdens, but by helping them to help themselves. Young and old alike were attracted to him and held firm in a devotion founded on the deepest respect. To have met him casually was a noteworthy experience; to have known him intimately was a life's inspiration.



HON. ARTHUR C. WAKELEY, B. Litt.
Toastmaster at Founders' Day Banquet.



MR. THOMAS MILLS, Newly Elected
Coach of 'Varsity Football Team.

VARSITY GLEE CLUB.



Left to Right—TOP ROW—Edw. Welsh, John Cordes, H. Winn, G. Beegle, G. Philbrick.

SECOND ROW—John Connolly, T. Whittaker, S. Koehler, J. Spanton, P. Bengston, F. Malm.

THIRD ROW—P. Weisenhorn, C. McCarthy, H. Bongardt, Prof. H. Bock, G. Baldwin, H. Gillespie, M. Schwedhelm,
 P. Burke, D. Romeneck, V. Schleh, T. Marsh and A. Kearney.

Words, after all, are but puny things and at best can do little more than suggest the deeper thoughts that seem too sacred for speech. Father Dowling's passing has left a void in the life of everyone who knew him intimately and each recurring February will but serve as a reminder of the brave, brainy, energetic, helpful friend who sleeps his last sleep on the hill-top of Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, close by the side of Count Creighton, with whom he worked in life to such noble, fruitful and enduring purpose. A life singularly busy with big deeds for fellow-man has come to the inevitable close and in the silence of the shadow which marks the end of the journey, we may well exclaim with the poet:

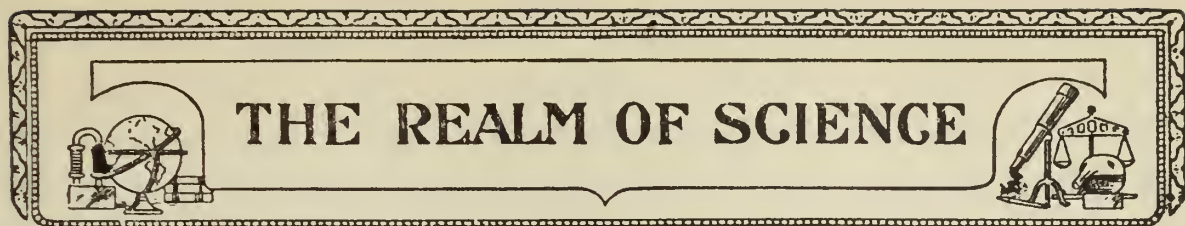
“His soul to Him, who gave it, rose;
God lead it to its long repose,
Its glorious rest!
And, though the warrior's sun has set,
Its light shall linger round us yet,
Bright, radiant, blest”

School days represent life in miniature. UP AND DOWN. The triumphs and failures of the classroom have as deep a tinge and as brilliant high lights as the successes and defeats of mature years. Excellence among one's fellows calls for the same perseverance, the same good management, the same talent in school as out of it and failure will no more surely be the dismal legend written over neglected opportunities in school than out of it. True, the consequences of individual effort may not be so far reaching in the class-room as in the world viewed from the relations of men with each other, but the effect upon the individual is just as serious whether he shirk as a student or as a worker in shop or mine or factory, office, bank or store. To a most important extent we are the architects of our own fortunes and misfortunes; within reasonable limits we may be what we want to be.

Courage is generally thought of as physical; combat somehow seems the school of courage. But courage may be moral as well as physical and its influence may be unheralded by battle trumpet or the cheers of a crowded grandstand or amphitheatre. The student who in the quiet of his own closet takes

stock of himself, tries to determine where he has failed to do his best and resolves to build better because of his experience has taken the first step toward the development of a courage which will carry him through to the triumphs he craves. In warlike times people unconsciously imbibe much of the military spirit; patriotism calls for heroic endeavor. But the very success of military operations depends in large part upon discipline, upon organization as well as upon patriotism. So in the struggle of the individual toward the goal to which he aspires, self-discipline, thorough organization of his forces, patriotic fervor for the triumph of his cause are essential.

Defeat is often better than success for it safeguards against that self-approbation which is apt to palsy one's best endeavor. True if defeat is so overwhelming as to be a complete rout it may numb one's ambition, but the man worth while will not admit permanent defeat while a ray of hope remains. He may find that his lines must be reformed, that reinforcements must be brought up, that greater caution must be exercised, that the difficulties ahead must not be under-estimated, but he knows that the easiest thing to do is to submit, to give up, to quit the fight. If he have any iron in his blood he will not quit but will fight on, determined to win. The ultimate victory will be the sweeter because of the struggle which preceded it. True, his triumph may be noiseless, and his advent as a hero unheralded, but if deep down in his heart he knows that he was courageous, that he had the good sense to work harder, to work more intelligently, to forego pleasures that he might study the more, to give up associations that were mere dissipations, then will he have ample reason to be satisfied with himself and if defeat in the first skirmish only served to bring out the best that was in him, may he well glory in the triumph won from failure.



*William F. Rigge, S. J.



THE squaring of the circle is without doubt the most important problem that has ever occupied the attention of mathematicians of all grades. Its history says Glaisher, is almost the history of mathematics itself. A few ideas on this time-honored problem will add to our store of information.

We must begin with a definition and see what the problem really is. Many people imagine that the squaring of the circle means the finding of a figure which is both a square and a circle, that is, a square circle. This is simply absurd, of course, and no mathematician understands the expression in that way. What then is it? Squaring the circle means finding the side of a square that has the same area as a given circle, or which is the same thing in other words, finding the circumference of a circle that has a given diameter. As this diameter is for convenience sake taken as unity, it means finding the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. This ratio is called by the Greek letter π . Squaring the circle then means finding the value of π .

Two elements make the solution of the problem very interesting. The first is its ubiquitous application in all cases of pure and applied mathematics which deal with the circle and its numberless allied and derived curves. The second is its difficulty, because the circumference and the diameter are incommensurable, that is, they do not bear to one another the ratio of any two integers or whole numbers.

In attempting the solution of the problem, the mechanical method of measuring the rim and the diameter of an accurately turned wheel, would be out of the question entirely, since purely mathematical methods of computing the ratio are infinitely superior to all mechanical methods.

*Professor of Physics and Director of the Creighton University Observatory.

The value of π , as we know, is near three and one-seventh. Archimedes, nearly two thousand years ago, proved that it lay between three and one-seventh and three and ten-seventy-firsts. The ancient Egyptians knew its value with far greater accuracy. It has been found by the measurement of modern instruments that as accurately as stone can be cut, the perimeter of the water table of the big pyramid bears the ratio of π to its altitude.

In 1585 Peter Metius reached the famous ratio 355-113, the closest approximation ever found by such few figures, and correct to the sixth decimal place, the error being less than one part in thirteen millions.

Mathematics gives quite a number of methods of computing the value of π . We are all familiar with the old geometrical one of Euclid, of circumscribing a square about a circle and inscribing another square in it, then, successively doubling the number of sides of the polygons, so that while their perimeters approach the circumference of the circle, their areas differ by as small a quantity as we please. Another and simpler method is to take four times the sum of one, minus one-third, plus one-fifth, minus one-seventh, plus one-ninth, and so on as far as we wish to go.

All these methods of computation, as a mathematician would say, give a series of terms, whose number in the present case is infinite.

Thus, when we say that the value of π is 3.1416, we mean that it is equal to three, plus one-tenth, plus four-hundredths, plus one-thousandth, plus six-ten-thousandths. This value is correct as far as it goes, that is, to four decimal places. But it does not terminate here. If we wish to have a value ten times as accurate, that is, to get the next decimal place, we must not write a naught after the six and call it sixty, but write fifty-nine in place of it, and so on, ten places being 3.1415926535.

As a rule the labor of computing the next decimal is ten times that of computing the last. What patience must not mathematicians have had to compute a hundred places or more? Thus Richter computed five hundred places, and Shanks successively 440, 607 and 707.

The practical utility of this enormous labor is nothing

whatever, except perhaps to show that π is not a recurrent decimal. It is only learned lumber or an amusement of its own to memorize the value of π to a large number of places. Various schemes have been proposed for this purpose. One, easy in theory and somewhat laborious in practice, is to give certain ten letters of the alphabet the values of the digits from one to nine, as for example, let I mean one, N two, M three, F four, and so on, at our pleasure, and then to write words in which these numerical letters occur in their proper order.

Another method is to write words in order which have as many letters as the corresponding digit in π . One of the best in this line is probably the following:

3	1	4	1	5		9
See, I have a rhyme assisting						
2	6		5	3	5	8
My feeble brain, its tasks sometime resisting,						
7		9	3	2	3	8
Efforts laborious can by its witchery,						
4	6	2	6	4	3	
Grow easier, so hidden here are						
3	8	3	2	7		9

The decimals all of circle's periphery.

This is correct to thirty decimal places. I can lay my hands on 127. What is the use? Only a mathematical curiosity or perhaps an exhibition of learning.

Thirty places give an accuracy far in excess of anything we can ever use. For example, the distance of the earth to the sun is 93,000,000 miles, and taking that as known, let us see with what accuracy we can place the earth's center in its orbit. The diameter of the orbit will be twice 93,000,000, let us say, 200,000,000, nine places of figures. As π is a little over three, this circumference will be about 600,000,000. Using the exact value of π to nine places, gives the position of the earth to the nearest mile. Four places more fix it to the foot. The fourteenth place gives the inch, the twentieth the millionth of an inch, and we have used only two-thirds of our thirty decimal places.

While the numerical, or rather algebraic, method of squaring a circle gives an accuracy as far as we please to go, it is the geometrical one on which an enormous amount of time and

talent has been wasted, and on which every attempt has resulted in a wreck. The geometrical method tries to construct a straight line equal in length to the circumference of a given circle. This is not at all absurd, nor even impossible at first sight. We can draw a line equal to the square root of any whole number whatever. We begin by drawing a right angled triangle with its legs each equal to one. Then the hypotenuse is equal to the square root of two. This is geometrically absolutely correct to the last decimal place, although we cannot write this last place in actual figures. Then taking this square root of two as one leg of another right angled triangle with the other leg as one, the second hypotenuse is the square root of three. Continuing this process, we can by a geometric construction draw a line equal in length to the square root of any integer, when a certain given line is taken as unity. Why then should we not be able to find the value of π by a geometric construction?

This has never been done. And to prevent a useless loss of time upon the part of any reader of these lines, let me state that two great mathematicians, Lindemann and Weierstrass, have proved conclusively that it cannot be done by pure geometry, that is, by straight lines and circles. For this reason no mathematician, that makes any pretense to being informed in his branch, now wastes any time on this impossible problem.

Mr. Julius Festner, Law '19, formerly American Vice and Deputy Consul at Barmen, Germany, contributes the following interesting item to a recent number of "Science."

"Owing to the great distance garbage had to be hauled for dumping, the city of Barmen, numbering 172,000 inhabitants, formerly experienced considerable difficulty and inconvenience in disposing of its refuse and waste matter, and finally decided to build a garbage incinerating plant where waste matter of all sorts is now burned.

"The plant was constructed in 1907, and has given excellent satisfaction in every particular. Not only is all the city garbage disposed of in a sanitary way, but from the cremation of this waste two important products are gained, an excellent quality of sand, and electricity.

“The city’s garbage is collected by an average of twenty wagons, which convey the same to the incinerator and there dump it into large bunkers measuring 4x12 meters (floor space) each. There are seven of these bunkers, each having four trap doors to receive garbage. From the bunkers the garbage is carried on wheelbarrows to huge funnels which feed the furnaces where the refuse is burned. These funnels have a capacity of 1,200 pounds each and they are also seven in number. After being filled, a large plug in the center of the funnel is raised and the garbage falls through the opening beneath into the furnace, where it remains for an hour. During the first half hour it rests in the rear of each furnace, where it is ignited by the former deposit, and after burning for half an hour it is brought to the mouth of the furnace by large iron scrapers manipulated by the men serving the fires, and there remains the rest of the hour, cooling and igniting the next deposit from the funnel.

“The garbage is then in the form of a glowing, molten mass, called slag, which is removed from the furnaces with long iron hooks and is pulled directly from the grate into metal wheelbarrows, to be then wheeled to the sprinkling quarter, where the red hot slag is cooled by means of water sprinkled thereon for fifteen minutes. Later this process will be simplified, the slag being dipped into reservoirs instead of sprinkled.

“After sprinkling, the slag resembles large clinkers and these now come to the crusher where they are broken, ground, and finally reduced to various grades of sand which is used with splendid results for building purposes and for the construction of bricks.

“While the garbage itself is thus reduced to sand, the burning of the same gives another very valuable product, namely electricity. This is manufactured in the following manner: The gases resulting from the burning of the garbage have a temperature of from 1,200 to 1,500 degrees Celsius. These gases are conducted to two boilers and there utilized in the production of steam, the latter having a pressure of 10-12 atmospheres. Normally steam of this pressure has a temperature 180 degrees Celsius, but in this case the steam

is superheated until its temperature is 300 degrees Celsius, in order that it may be perfectly dry and there may be no danger of its injuring the turbine to which it is now conducted. This steam turbine is a 600 h. p. machine of 3,000 revolutions per minute, and its axle is directly united with that of the dynamo. The capacity of the latter is 400 kilowatts. The steam, consequently, after being heated to 300 degrees Celsius, drives the turbine, and this, in turn, impels the dynamo which makes the electricity. After passing through the turbine, the steam is cooled in a condenser and is then pumped back into the boilers.

“The electricity thus manufactured is sold to the municipal electric works (i. e., owned and controlled by the city) at 3½ pfennings (less than one cent) per kilowatt hour, and the electric works in turn sells the same to the public at 11 pfennings (2.718 cents) per kilowatt hour. Whenever the garbage incinerator requires electricity for its own use, as for lighting, etc., on Sundays and holidays (ordinarily it furnishes its own electricity), it is obliged to procure this from the municipal works at the regular price of 11 pfennings. Inasmuch as the garbage cremating plant is also a municipal institution, there eventually is not much advantage or disadvantage either way, as the money belongs to the city under any circumstances, the only difference being in the showing made by the various departments.

“The garbage which is thus utilized for the manufacture of commercial products is practically every manner of refuse in existence: rags, paper, household waste, old clothing, and in fact, every sort of material usually consigned to the dump heap.

“From the garbage brought to the cremating plant, 50 per cent in weight and 30 per cent in volume goes into the finished product, the sand. That is to say, 100 pounds of garbage will produce 50 pounds of sand, while from 100 cubic meters of garbage 30 cubic meters of sand will result.

“When once started, the furnaces remain in operation uninterruptedly. The men performing the labor about the plant work in two shifts, from 6 a. m. until 2 p. m. and from 2 to 10 p. m. At that hour the last charge of garbage is banked so as to burn until the next morning. There is no coal or

coke fire of any description, the garbage being its own and only fuel.

“The efficiency of the Barmen incinerating plant lies chiefly in the construction of the furnace grates, these being V-shaped, but rounded at the base, and constructed from heavy cast iron. Along the sides of each grate are grooves in which are found minute holes at intervals of about three inches. Through these small holes a strong air current strikes the burning garbage, thus furnishing the necessary draft for combustion and aiding the process of cremation to a considerable extent. In other furnaces these holes are at the bottom of the grates and the wind reaches the fire below, but it has been found that in this case the application of the air current is a too local one, not reaching the entire burning surface and often merely blowing through the fuel. By the Barmen method, the air current, forced into the furnace by powerful pumps, strikes the burning garbage from the sides and from above at an angle, and together with the differing shape of the grate and the grooved sides thereof this method has proved most efficient.

“The annual production of the plant amounts to 11,000 tons of slag or clinkers (which are crushed into sand as above explained) from 22,000 tons of garbage, while 1,700,000 kilowatt hours is the annual output in electricity.





The Educational World



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AT THE University of California a new plan of permanent financial organization for the graduating classes has been devised under which each graduating senior takes out a twenty-year endowment policy in favor of the class, insuring himself in the sum of \$100.00. A similar plan is in vogue at Wisconsin and Harvard, at the latter institution the annual amount turned over to the school amounting to as much as \$250,000.00.

Speaking of the place of athletics in the college, Mr. Alfred E. Stevens says in *Education* (Boston) for January: "Let me state briefly what I believe to be necessary reforms in our athletics, as it exists today, if it is to fill its proper place in our college life. There should be required and organized athletics for all. Those who carry the colors of their institution and represent it on its varsity teams should give no more time to this wholesome activity than does every other member of the student body. There should be supervision in all details. The health of the students should be conserved. The amount of time allowed should be definitely limited. The ideals of honor and honesty which are being taught on the playing fields should be known and kept pure and high. There should be fewer inter-collegiate contests, and hence less publicity, and less exaggeration. No special privileges should be allowed to the members of varsity teams which are not granted to the student body as a whole. Only coaches should be employed who are provided by the college, from its own faculty members if possible, if not from outside, but in either case responsible to the college authorities alone. And finally, the same insistence should be placed on honesty and manliness that prevails in the class-room and elsewhere in college life. We have been sadly remiss in this particular responsibility in our handling of athletics. Practices are tolerated on the athletic field which would not for a moment be

countenanced elsewhere. Dishonesty is winked at, which if indulged in within the class-room would lead to immediate expulsion. Suppose I were to see at the game in Cambridge this afternoon a sight which only a few days ago I witnessed at a similar contest, when an end rush, knowing that the umpire's back was turned, stole some twenty-five yards offside, accepting the unfair advantage thus gained, and knowing full well that he was breaking the rules of the game. Is there any justification in our attitude which would ignore that act, and yet would force a boy to leave college in disgrace, who cheated in the class-room? In the instance to which I refer, the act with its manifest deception was witnessed by thousands, including no doubt some of the officers of the institution which the culprit represented. From his opponents I heard hisses. From his fellow students not a sound. The vast majority of those present seemed merely to accept his act as a matter of course; and I have yet to hear that this act of flagrant dishonesty, if not dishonor, ever called forth a word of protest or any disciplinary act. How can we justify such a position as this? And how can we expect that our students will go out into life's exacting work with anything but double standards of honesty, the curse of our business and professional life today, if we fail ourselves to make clear to them in these most impressionable years of their life that honor is honor and honesty is honesty, and deception is deception on the campus as well as in the class-room, and in every relationship which prevails in student life? When we begin to appreciate what some of these facts truly mean, we shall recognize in our athletics, I believe, not a dangerous and distracting element in college life, but a wholesome outlet for youthful spirits, a rare opportunity for inculcating moral truths, and a potent factor in building sound character and developing effective citizenship."

At the University of Minnesota, one thousand new memberships in the Alumni Association have recently been secured. The Association now has 2,750 life members and will soon have \$32,500 invested for the permanent endowment of the Association's work.

On January 1st and 2nd, there met in New York City, a group of about two hundred college and university professors,

who formed an organization intended to accomplish for teachers in our higher institutions of learning the objects attained in kindred professions by the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association. Professor John Dewey of Columbia University, who had been chairman of the committee on organization, presided at the meeting and after the association had been formed was elected its first president. Professor H. A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York, was secretary of the meeting, and Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy of the Johns Hopkins University, who had been secretary of the committee on organization, presented plans for the association and the provisional constitution which had been drawn by the committee. An opening address by the chairman outlined the needs and purposes of such an organization, and this was followed by a number of general addresses, after which most of the time during the three sessions was devoted to discussion of the plans and objects of the association, as embodied in the constitution, which was ultimately adopted in a provisional form.

It was decided that only those should be eligible to election for membership who had taught for ten years in an institution of higher education, but that the membership should not be confined to those holding the title of professor or to those who have attained distinction in their specialty. About fifteen hundred professors to whom an invitation to the meeting had been addressed were invited to become charter members. It was voted that presidents and other administrative officers who do not give a substantial amount of their time to instruction shall not be eligible to membership. Membership was placed on an individual, not on an institutional basis, while the question of the formation of local branches was left open. A council of thirty members, widely distributed among institutions and subjects, was elected and intrusted with making the plans for the next meeting.

The University of Oregon Press Bulletin for January 18th contains the following item:

“Twenty or more students of the State University at Eugene are likely to have to leave school at the end of the present semester unless they can secure sufficient work during

odd hours to maintain themselves until June. 'Not even in 1893, the year of the great panic, was it so difficult to get employment for students as now,' said Dr. John Straub, who has been on the University faculty for thirty-eight years. Six men were unable to return after Christmas vacation because of lack of funds. One-third of the men at the State University are entirely self-supporting, and nearly all the remainder earn money toward their college expenses. Saturday mornings, the Y. M. C. A. employment bureau could frequently use forty more jobs than it has available."

Stanford Union, a large building recently constructed as a social headquarters for the students and alumni of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was opened for the first time on February 6th. Speaking editorially of this building, the Stanford Alumnus for January, 1915, says: "At last, almost exactly six years since it was first proposed by H. C. Hoover, '95, after disappointments and delays innumerable, the Stanford Union is a reality and ready for the test of reality. That the Union, organized to promote comradeship among the men of Stanford by providing a clubhouse on the campus for social purposes, will exercise a beneficial influence on Stanford development is a certainty. The Union was in its inception an alumni enterprise for the good of the whole university; for a long time the undergraduates regarded it with indifference, and even since the undergraduates became aroused and animated with an eager desire to see the building opened, the main burden of carrying the work along has been borne by the alumni. Finished and occupied, the building offers the alumni an opportunity they have never before enjoyed for a real influence in Stanford affairs. Since the Union project was launched the attitude of the undergraduates, the faculty and the trustees has undergone a great transformation. From indifference, if not actual resentment toward alumni opinion, all have come to respect and welcome alumni suggestions and aid. The Union provides a place on the campus where the alumni may be in their own home, where they may learn at first hand of university problems and where they may make their influence felt in the way it will count most effectively, through informal, sincere discussion."

Anent the growing popularity of temperance, the Harvard Alumni Bulletin for January 27th, contains the following account: "The Crimson in recent issues has printed a series of letters from undergraduates protesting against the placing of beer on the bill of fare at class banquets. 'Half a Dozen Graduate Students' sign a communication in which they say: 'Recognizing that our influence can be only by way of moral support, we wish to put ourselves on record as favoring the no-beer side. * * * Any official sanction of the use of alcohol is no longer in harmony with the spirit and social duty of the University.' The Crimson itself says of the class dinners: 'The morale of such functions is constantly improving, and there is no reason to fear that this year will mark a relapse.' "

"It was only a year ago that many graduates, through the columns of the Bulletin, were expressing themselves against alcohol at alumni dinners. All of these expressions are of course part of a far-reaching social phenomenon, by no means confined to undergraduate life, or to Harvard College. The increase of abstinence and temperance throughout American society has become almost a commonplace of observation. The credible reports of the change that have taken place in many college communities bring many contrasts to the minds of graduates with memories of their own, and with some knowledge of earlier college history. Not quite a hundred years ago Caleb Cushing—as Mr. Pier recalled to us in his 'Story of Harvard'—proposed at a class dinner the toast, 'The Bonds of Friendship, Which Always Tighten When They Are Wet.' The processes of tightening and wetting are certainly regarded now with a diminishing favor, and, complacently as a portion of the older generation may look upon some of the indiscretions of its own youth there can be no serious quarrel with the tendency revealed by the Crimson's correspondents."

In his annual report for the year 1913-14, President Lowell of Harvard says: "After an investigation of the writing of English by students, the Board of Overseers adopted on the eleventh of May last, the following vote: 'In view of the various and convincing proofs brought to the attention of the Board of Overseers that the students both in their entrance

and College examination papers, especially in courses other than English courses, fail to write correct, coherent, and idiomatic English; Resolved, That the Faculty of Harvard College be requested to devise suitable measures to remedy this condition of affairs, and to report to this Board not later than January 1st, 1915, a definite plan for bettering the written and spoken English of Harvard students.'

"In pursuance thereof, the Faculty on May 19th voted to appoint a committee to examine the subject and in accordance with the recommendations of that committee it adopted on December 15th, the following resolutions, which seem well devised to promote the object in view:

"1. A permanent committee of the Faculty on Students' Use of English shall be appointed, such committee to be made up of members of several departments, and to have general supervision of our students' written English.

"2. The executive officer of this committee shall be its secretary, who shall be a member of the committee and of the Faculty. It shall be a part of his duty to inspect, from time to time, the written work of students and to report to the committee on its quality.

"3. Instructors in all departments, especially men recently appointed, shall be divided to confer with the secretary concerning our students' usual faults and the best method of correcting them.

"4. All instructors shall be expected to refer students who seem to them deficient in English to the secretary, who shall advise the students and who may impose on them special tasks such as outside reading and reports, or additional prescribed work in English composition, such work not to be counted for the degree.

"In this connection it is interesting to observe that the School of Business Administration has found itself confronted by the same problem; for American students, although quite capable of writing good English, are very apt to forget to do so in ordinary work. They regard it as an ornament assumed on occasion, not a habit of life. The Faculty of the school has felt the need of insisting on good English so strongly that

they have employed a special instructor to examine the theses and confer with the students.”

According to statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Education for use at the Panama-Pacific Exposition of children from ten to fourteen years of age, there were in 1910 only twenty-two out of every one thousand who could neither read nor write. In 1900 there were of the same class, forty-two per one thousand. If reduction in illiteracy is still proceeding at even the same rate, the illiterate children in this country between the ages of ten and fourteen, inclusive, now number not more than fifteen out of every one thousand.

From the standpoint of proportional reduction of illiteracy, Oklahoma leads all the States of the Union. In 1900 this State had 124 illiterate children of the ages named. In 1910 it had but seventeen. Delaware had twenty in 1900 and but four in 1910; New Hampshire from four to one; New Jersey from seven to two; Missouri from thirty-five to eleven; Montana from three to one; Oregon from three to one; Vermont from six to two; New Mexico from one hundred and eighty-two to sixty-nine, and Idaho from five to two.

The following states report only one child in one thousand between the ages of ten and fourteen as illiterate: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Montana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

In his last annual report, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University makes the following observations: “The greatest universities in the world are not necessarily those with the largest endowments or with the most beautiful and commodious grounds and buildings, or with the greatest enrollment of students. They are those in which the process of man-making is going forward with greatest devotion and energy and with best results in the conduct of life, and those in which a trained zeal for truth constantly discovers itself in private and public action alike. * * * Scholarship alone is plainly useless as a guide to conduct. Science alone is in the same category. Literary achievement and liter-

ary reputation are no guarantee of common sense and ordinary decorum. It must be true, then, that the world-old problem remains. It is that of shaping and directing men's conduct."

Three million dollars has been bequeathed the Oberlin College by the will of the late Charles M. Hall, an alumnus of that institution. This is the largest gift ever received by the college from one person, and it doubles in size the endowment of the college. Sums varying from \$200,000 to \$500,000 have been set aside for the use of different colleges and activities.





Late visitors at the College of Dentistry were Drs. W. P. Higgins, '13, Atkinson, Neb.; F. S. Taylor, '14, Arlington, Neb.; T. L. Cartney, '13, Filer, Idaho; Dan Tighe, '12, West Point, Neb.; H. D. Coy, '14, Hamburg, Ia.; Mrs. Rose Agans, '12, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. R. C. Madison of Hot Springs, S. D.; N. C. Christensen, Omaha; W. S. Warder, '14, of Friend, Neb.; Orville Runyan, '14, of Stanton, Neb.; Dr. Moore of Grand Island, Neb.; Forrest Hoy Orton, D. D. S., head of the department of crown and bridge work of the University of Minnesota; Dr. Lewis of Shenandoah, Ia., and H. T. O'Connor, D. D. S., '13, of Bloomfield, Neb.

Wedding bells were rung in Ogden, Utah, for Dr. H. McGrane, '14, and Miss Winifred Quigley. The good wishes of Dr. McGrane's many friends will follow him back to Sioux City, Ia., where he has a splendidly equipped office in the principal office building of the city.

Drs. A. H. Hipple and E. H. Bruening divided the last week of January in attendance between the American Association of Dental Teachers' Meeting in Ann Arbor, and at the big meeting of the Chicago Dental Society.

The members of the Faculty wish to express their thanks to Doctors Conner, Nason, Sherraden, Latey and Hunt for recent donations to the library, especially of dental magazines to complete back files.

On Tuesday, January 19th, a special meeting of Dental Alumni was held at the Loyal Hotel, Omaha, to arrange for the annual clinic and literary sessions of Home-Coming week. Drs. F. J. Kubitschek, H. E. Newton and J. E. Wallace were appointed a committee to make the necessary arrangements. The clinic will probably be held Thursday, April 29th, and the banquet in the evening in combination with the Pan Alumni banquet. Those present at the meeting were: President G. M. Boehler of Alma; Secretary, Charles Wonder; J. P. Slater, F. S. Mellinger, W. A. Walzem, E. H. Bruening, F. J. Kubitschek and H. E. Newton, all of Omaha, and J. E. Wallace of Oakland.

Dr. Roy E. Dooley, '12, of Fremont, spent the afternoon of January 22nd, in the Infirmary, demonstrating the use of the Hypo and Novocain for painless cavity preparation.

The first meeting of the Creighton Dental Society for the new

year was held on the evening of January 18th. President Kimpston opened with brief remarks. The principal paper of the evening was read by Mr. C. F. Adams, who outlined the history of dentistry, beginning with the year 3700 B. C. One of the visitors, Dr. Barber, gave an interesting address on "What Constitutes Success in the Dental Profession?" and Drs. Shearer and Dansky, '13, took part in the discussion which followed. Dr. Bruening closed the evening's program with an estimate of the work being done in the Dental College.

A bowling league is being organized among the students of the Arts College with representatives from each of the four classes, the games to be played on Friday and Saturday afternoons at the Farnam Bowling Alleys.

The four lady members of the Freshman Class in the College of Pharmacy entertained the four lady members of the Senior Class at a luncheon at the Hotel Loyal on Saturday, January 23rd. Miss Agnes Jensen of Council Bluffs acted as toast-mistress. The Freshman hostesses were: Misses Bertha Grapengiser, Leona Crowley, Miladi Kulek and Agnes Jensen. Their guests, the Senior members, were: Misses Eulalia Steinhauer, Margaret O'Connell, Pauline Dansky and Louise De France.

Dr. Herman Sugarman, '10, is the proud father of an 8½ pound boy, born at Los Angeles, Cal., on January 20th, where the doctor has been practicing his profession since his graduation.

President-elect C. J. Smyth of the Nebraska State Bar Association, has appointed the following members of the Committee on Legal Education: Judge Sedgwick of the Supreme Court, Dean Hastings of the Nebraska College of Law, and Paul L. Martin, Dean of the Creighton College of Law.

Mr. Neil H. Mapes, Law, '12, who is practicing at Fremont, Neb., was a recent visitor at the Law School.

Mr. Howard F. Smith, LL. B., '14, eldest son of Judge and Mrs. Walter I. Smith, Council Bluffs, Ia., was married to Miss Kathryn Scriminger at Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, on Saturday afternoon, January, 2nd. Mr. Smith and his bride were schoolmates at Council Bluffs High School.

On Friday evening, January 8th, a meeting of the Medical Seminar was held in Court Room Number Two of the College of Law, with Dean A. L. Muirhead present. Two papers, "Clinical Study of the Nature of Shock," by Dr. Joseph Uridel, and "Etiology of Gastric Ulcers," by Dr. H. H. Rhonort, were discussed.

Mr. Thomas Mills, for the past three seasons the popular and efficient coach of the local High School football team, has signed a contract to coach the 'Varsity players next year. Under his arrangement with the Athletic Board, he will become all-year provided the proposed gymnasium is erected. Mr. Mills has had a great deal of football experience and the Athletic Board has been congratulated on every hand over getting him.

Mr. Dan B. Butler, president of the Athletic Board, is elated over signing a contract under which Notre Dame is to play the 'Varsity football team on November 23rd, next. This will be the first meeting of the two teams, and as Nebraska plays the "Hoosiers" on October 23rd, abundant opportunity will be afforded to judge the strength of Creighton and Nebraska from the comparative scores. Next season's schedule, which is nearly completed, calls for several big games, among them those with Notre Dame, South Dakota, Haskell Indians and St. Thomas Cadets from St. Paul. All of these games will be played in Omaha. A number of smaller contests will be provided for earlier in the season.

Wednesday evening, January 20th, was a "red letter" night in the history of the University, for it marked the first step toward the raising of funds for the new gymnasium. A student commit-

tee had arranged to buy out the Boyd Theatre on that evening for "Strongheart," played by the well known Burgess & Woodard Stock Company. Coach-elect Mills, who possesses much histrionic ability, was a member of the cast on this particular evening, and the football team which appeared in the play was recruited from the ranks of the students.

Thanks to the energetic work of the committee in charge, the house was crowded with friends of the University and the boxes were occupied by the football team and members of the Glee Club. During intermissions between the acts, the Glee Club Quartet, consisting of Messrs. Koehler, Baldwin, Weisenhorn and Schleh, sang a number of songs for the big crowd. Mr. Frank E. Sheehan of Butte, Mont., a member of the law class of '16, made a short address in which he emphasized the importance of loyalty and college spirit.

The house was decorated with Creighton colors for the occasion, and the lines of play were especially adapted for Creighton night. Coach Mills, who appeared as "Tommy" Taylor in the play, was received with round after round of applause. The affair was in charge of Messrs. Charles Shook and Carl Russum of the Medical College. Richard Kelly of the Dental College and James Martin of the Arts College.

A number of Omaha young men interested in amateur athletics have organized the Omaha Athletic Association and have bought over three hundred dollars' worth of apparatus which is to be installed in the National Guards' Armory at Twentieth and Harney streets. Mr. Gerald McVeigh, LL. B. '12, is one of the prime movers in the organization.

Governor Morehead has included among the colonels whom he recently appointed to serve upon his staff for two years, Dr. Charles C. Allison of the College of Medicine, Mr. Thomas C. Byrne of the Athletic Board, Messrs. Herbert S. Daniel and Harley G. Moorhead of the College of Law, and Messrs. Thomas Flynn, J. A. C. Kennedy, Felix J. McShane, John H. Mithen and Louis Nash of the College of Arts alumni as well as Dr. E. F. Shanahan of the Medical College alumni and Mr. A. D. Fetterman of the College of Law alumni.

The white plague is being assailed in a systematic manner in Omaha by students and faculty of Creighton College of Medicine, and those in close touch with the work pronounce the results very encouraging. Already a list of over thirty tubercular patients ranging from the infant to the aged, have entered the clinic for free treatment. A special clinic at 10:30 each Saturday morning at the Medical College, Fourteenth and Davenport streets, is

set aside for the treatment of these conditions alone, and a well known local physician is in charge. The treatment is entirely free, even to the medicine administered and prescribed.

The movement was begun during the summer months, when the number of tubercular cases proved too large for the regular every day clinic. All cases presenting the symptoms of tuberculosis appearing at the regular clinics will be examined and referred to the Saturday morning clinic where they will be examined for lung conditions and treated if diseased. Already thirty new cases have been enrolled and are taking the treatment and some of the cases have shown marked improvement in general health.

Several difficulties confront the workers in these cases, however. Those who are being treated are in poor circumstances and are unable to obtain the proper sanitary surroundings. According to Dr. H. F. Gerald, who is in active charge of the general clinical work at Creighton, there is a pronounced need for efforts aiming at the social betterment of these cases. Any contribution for social work among these people will be accepted by the Medical College and those in charge will guarantee that it will be properly expended.

A compilation of statistics for the last year shows that the dispensary clinics at the school

have administered nearly 10,000 treatments. At the regular clinics 9,100 treatments were given to a total of 2,901 new cases, 200 house calls were made by the students, and 30 new tubercular cases were given treatments, averaging 408 for the year. The regular school clinics administer treatments for every known division of ailments.

The record, which Dr. Gerald has compiled, is conservative for this year, and is as follows:

New cases at regular clinics	2,901
House calls	200
New tubercular cases, five months	30
New cases, total	3,131
Treatments, regular clinics.	9,100
House calls	200
Tubercular, per year	408
Total treatments, for year..	9,708

The many friends of Mr. J. Henry Furay, A. B. '98, will be pleased to learn that he has been promoted to the office of Manager of the United Press Association's Pacific-Division with headquarters at San Francisco, Cal. This is a much better position than that which he formerly held as manager of the Denver office for the same organization.

Mr. Gerald E. La Violette won first place in the Annual Oratorical Contest held at the University Auditorium on Thursday evening, January 21st, his subject being "Preparedness for War." Mr. Elmer Barr, who spoke upon the situation in Mexico, won second

place. Mr. Benjamin English ranked next, his subject being, "Peace and Christianity." The other three speakers and their subjects were as follows: "Do the People Think " Waldo E. Shillington; "Modern Folly," Walter J. Coakley; "The Scourge of God," Charles F. Bongardt.

Mr. La Violette represented Creighton in the State Inter-collegiate Oratorical Contest which was held at Doane College, Crete; he is also awarded a gold medal.

Mr. Barr will represent the University in the Inter-collegiate Peace Contest. The judges of the speaking were Mr. T. C. Byrne, Hon. W. D. McHugh, and Hon. T. J. Mahoney. The music for the occasion was furnished by the University orchestra under the leadership of Professor Bock

A number of students of the College of Law have organized a basket-ball team which has become a member of the local Commercial League. The members of the team are: Chester Linn, captain; John Reel, Paul Kaman-ski, Charles Flood, Mark Ryan and Julius Festner.

Mr. John P. Byrne, Law, '15, has presented to the Law School library a valuable set of books entitled "Digest of Decisions Under the Interstate Commerce Act," by Lust & Merriam.

Professor Rigge, Director of the University Observatory, now receives wireless reports four times daily from the Arlington Station and from Springfield, Ill., giving the exact time to a second. Heretofore this service was supplied by telegraph.

On the evening of February 9th, the fifth annual concert of the University Glee Club and Orchestra was held at the Brandeis Theatre before a large and appreciative audience of the university's friends. Following was the program:

1. Alma Mater Song.....
..... Hamilton-Kreutzer
Glee Club.
2. Pastel Minuet..... Paradis
Orchestra.
3. An Old Favorite.....
..... Macey-Kneass
Glee Club.
4. African Dances Ring
(a) Call to the Feast.
(b) Dance of the Warriors.
Orchestra.
5. Coppah Moon Shelley
Glee Club.
Intermission.
6. German Folk Song...Brahms
Glee Club.
7. Hungarian Dance ...Brahms
Orchestra.
8. Welsh Folk Song....Ehrgott
Glee Club.
9. Valse Russe Tschakoff
Orchestra.
10. Nursery Rhyme Ashoff
Glee Club.

11. Waltz Vogel
Glee Club and Orchestra.

The members of the club are: Professor H. Bock, leader; Messrs. Baldwin, Beegle, Bengston, Bongardt, Burke, Connolly, Cordes, Gillespie, Kearney, Kohler, Malm, Marsh, McCarthy, Philbrick, Schleh, Spanton, Weisenhorn, Welsh, Winn and Whitacre.

The members of the Orchestra are: Messrs. Banker, Dundis, Edholm, Fennel, Frederickson, Gerin, Hermann, Hurley, Jacobson, Martin, Mnuk, Mulac, Ostdick, Refregier, Swedhelm, Traynor, Wirth and Yosolen, who were assisted by Messrs. Neble and Wallace.

The following constitute the Board of Governors: President, Thomas F. Swift, '87; vice presidents, Messrs. H. V. Burkley, '81; C. D. Beaton, '93; L. C. Nash, '93; Dr. L. B. Bushman, '97; Dr. A. H. Hipple, Dean; T. J. McShane, '99, and Frank Murphy, '11 Manager, Mr. Clement L. Martin, medicine, '16.

The patronesses were: Mesdames C. C. Allison, I. Curtis Arledge, King C. Barton, A. J. Beaton, Charles D. Beaton, A. M. Borglum, W. T. Burns, H. V. Burkley, T. C. Byrne, Roy T. Byrne, Will Coad, V. H. Coffman, Charles F. Crowley, R. W. Connell, Henry G. Cox, A. I. Creigh, E. Creighton, L. F. Crofoot, Thomas B. Coleman, J. M. Daugherty, E. W. Dixon, W. J. Foye, Catherine Furay, Ben Gallagher, E. S. Garner, C. W. Hamilton, F. P. Hamilton, A. H.

Hipple, W. D. Hosford, W. A. C. Johnson, Arthur Keeline, Thomas J. Kelly, J. A. C. Kennedy, T. F. Kennedy, Frank Keogh, A. V. Kinsler, G. W. Laier, A. B. McConnell, J. A. McShane, T. J. McShane, John Madden, T. J. Mahoney, Paul L. Martin, A. L. Muirhead, L. C. Nash, F. T. Hamilton, E. W. Nash, Harold Pritchett, T. P. Redmond, C. J. Smyth, Adolph Storz, A. Swartzlander, Thomas Swift and E. A. Wickham. Misses: Nellie Burke, Mary Burkley, Nettie Bushman, Ellen Creighton, Meliora Davis, Mary Duffy, Mary Furay, Ophelia Hayden, Evelyn Hopper, Blanche Kinsler, Ruth Latenser, Margaret McShane, Mary Munchoff, Helen Murphy, Nanette Murphy, Katherine McCormick, Frances Nash, Rose Smyth, Claire Woodward and Marie Woodward.

Dr. John Franklin Stout, D. D. S. '12, was married to Miss Agnes Charlotte Foster on Wednesday, January 27th, at North Yakima, Wash. Dr. and Mrs. Stout will make their home at Eureka, Mont.

Mr. Alexander F. O'Hern, A. B. '03, has been elected editor of the "Caravel," the new Knights of Columbus publication recently launched by the Iowa Knights.

On Saturday evening, February 3rd, Eta chapter of the Phi Rho Sigma National Medical fraternity, gave its annual banquet at the University Club. Dr. A. D. Dunn acted as toastmaster. Mr.

Carl Russum, president of the chapter, welcomed the guests. Mr. E. A. Merritt of Council Bluffs spoke on "The Slav Invasion;" Dr. E. C. Henry, on "The Value of Enthusiasm;" Dr. H. C. Newell, on "Phi," and Dr. J. S. Foote, on "Star-Wine." The menu was arranged in the form of a prescription and was a clever product of the printers' art. The committee in charge of the banquet were Dr. W. L. Shearer and Messrs. F. A. Pollock and Raymond Kleyla. The officers of the local chapter installed at the last regular meeting are: B. C. Russum, president; B. S. Kelly, vice-president; D. J. Quilty, secretary; F. L. Wilson, treasurer; R. E. Roche, senior warden, and E. F. Noonan, corresponding secretary.

On Saturday evening, February 13th, the Law basket ball five met and easily defeated the Union, Nebraska, team at Union by a score of 55 to 20.

Mr. James W. Martin, Jr., Arts '17, has just been named manager of the 'Varsity football team for next year.

The engagement of Mr. John Daugherty, who attended the Arts College several years ago, to Miss Mary Eulalia Carrigan of Greeley, Nebraska, has just been announced. The wedding will take place shortly after Easter. Mr. Daugherty is assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Greeley.

Mr. W. C. Fraser, LL. B. '08, was elected president of the Omaha Barristers' Club on Saturday afternoon, February 6th.

Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Mr. Henry Monsky, LL. B. '13, to Miss Sadie Lesser of San Francisco, Cal. Miss Lesser attended the University of California, and took work in art and music at Notre Dame College, San Jose. The date of the wedding has not been announced.

The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association for January, 1915, contains an important article contributed by Prof. John W. Forbing of the College of Medicine, upon the subject of "Derivatives of Salicylic Acid."

On Tuesday evening, February 2nd, the third quarter's work in the Arts College was concluded with an assembly held at the college auditorium. President F. X. McMenamy made a short address. Mr. Raymond Traynor read a paper on "The Founders of Creighton University," and Mr. Wadleigh Barton delivered an elocution piece entitled, "Toussaint L'Ouverture." The results of the recent examinations were announced as follows:

Juniors.

Highest honors: Arthur O'Rourke.

Sophomores.

Highest honors: James Martin, 91.4.

First honors: Norman Burke, 90.9; Alphonse Dundis, 90; Joseph Ostick, 94.5.

Second honors: Charles Rapp, 85.5; Robert Kirchman, 87.

Freshmen.

Highest honors: Charles Bongardt, 97.

First Honors: Elmer Bergman, 95; Kenneth Klepser, 91; Frank Shaw, 94; Emmett Randolph, 90.

Freshmen Preparing for Medicine.

Highest honors: Nathan Dansky, 96.

First honors: Thomas Gibson, 93; Sol Ravitz, 93; Fred Lam, 91; Tobias English, 90.

Second honors: Edmund Lisack, 89; Albert Schwedhelm, 87; Philip Romeneck, 86; John Carroll, 85.

First High "A."

Highest honors: George Hennegan.

First honors: George Marsh and Joseph Mulvihill.

First High "B."

Highest honors: Francis Owens.

First honors: Edward Growney and Peter McDonald.

Second honors: Francis Gerin.

First High "C."

Highest honors: Cornelius Sullivan.

First honors: Lowell Hunt and Cornelius Sullivan.

First High "D."

Highest honors: Leroy Craven.

Second honors: Burke Shea, Arthur Chalupski, Edward Mehrens, Milbert Krejci, Adolph Brungardt, William McCarthy and Alois 'Sawicki.

Second High "A."

Highest honors: Ralph Svoboda.

First honors: Brendan Brown, William Barry and Harry Barr and Harry Burkley.

Second honors: Joseph McGovern, William McGuigan and Hugh Toner.

Second High "B."

Highest honors: Charles Murphy.

First honors: Henry Beck, Mark Hindelang.

Second honors: Donald McVann and John Pritchard.

Second High "C."

Highest honors: Charles Charvat, 94.

First honors: Philip Abboud, 93; Gerald Barrett, 90.2.

Second honors: Leroy Ryberg, 85.

Third High "A."

Highest honors: Lyle Doran.

First honors: Lafayette Gilmore.

Second honors: Philip Cogley, Edwin Boruch and Percy Bell.

Third High "B."

Highest honors: Ralph Wilson.

First honors: Luke Conroy, Ignatius Polski.

Second honors: Harry Welsh, Stephen McCarthy, John Urban and Elias Cernel.

Fourth High "A."

Highest honors: William Rumel, 97.

First honors: James Clayton, 90.

Second honors: William Brennan, 88; James Dugher.

Fourth High "B."

Highest honors: Daniel Dorsey, 92; Stephen Egan, 92.

First honors: Leo O'Connell, 91 $\frac{1}{4}$; Paul Kennebeck, 91.

Second honors: John Kennebeck, 89; Joseph Malloy, 87; and Edward Fogarty, 86.

On Friday evening January 22nd, the Medical Seminar met at the Law building. Papers were read by Messrs. Lawrence Morrow and L. F. Egan on "Protein Split Products" and "The Superlative Importance of Physiology in Both the Study and Practice of Medicine."

On Tuesday evening, January 26th, the Freshman day class of the College of Law, held its banquet in the olive room at the Hotel Rome. Mr. T. E. Dunbar, class president, acted as toastmaster and speeches were made by several members of the class as well as by Professor Neal D. Reardon, who gave an interesting and helpful talk to the young lawyers.

Robert E. Marble, M. D. '14, has opened an office at No. 1101 Woodmen of the World building, Omaha.

Founders' Day in honor of Edward and Count John A. Creighton was appropriately celebrated with a banquet at the Omaha Commercial Club on Saturday evening, February 6th, and with memorial services at St. John's Church on Monday morning, February 8th. At the memorial exercises, the sermon was preached by Rev. James Ahearne.

Mr. Arthur C. Wakeley, a member of the Omaha School Board, presided as toastmaster at the banquet on Saturday evening, and the principal address was delivered by Right Rev. Austin Dowling, Bishop of Des Moines. The music was furnished by the University orchestra. Following is a list of those present at the banquet:

Arts Faculty—President F. X. McMenamy, S. J.; Professors Francis Cassilly, S. J.; Dean Robert Kelly S. J.; William Quinlan, S. J.; William F. Rigge, S. J.; Jos. A. Weiss, S. J.; A. R. Wise, S. J. Professors G. A. Fitzgibbon, S. J.; Puhl, S. J.; Q. T. Reilly, S. J.; A. R. Schmidt, S. J.; H. F. Gillespie, Paul Burke, J. F. McDermott and Francis Mullen.

Dental Faculty—Dean A. H. Hipple, Drs. W. E. Stoft, F. J. Despecher, W. L. Shearer, P. T. Colan, E. H. Bruening, C. E.

Woodbury, F. J. Kubitschek, J. A. Graham, W. L. Ross, M. L. King, H. E. King, T. D. Boler, J. W. Forbing and J. H. Wallace of the Nebraska State Dental Board.

Pharmacy Faculty—Dean I. C. Arledge and Professors H. C. Newton and J. E. O'Brien.

Judges—Hon. Charles Leslie, A. C. Troup, J. P. English and Lee Estelle.

Honorary—Right Rev. Austin Dowling, Bishop of Des Moines; Mayor James C. Dahlman, Rev. A. M. Colaneri, Chancellor of the Diocese of Omaha; Messrs. J. A. McShane, J. D. Creighton, Victor Rosewater, Norris Brown, Arthur C. Wakely, F. H. Woodland and Dr. R. W. Connell.

Law Faculty—Dean Paul L. Martin and Professors R. G. Young, J. A. Bennewitz, E. W. Simeral, L. J. TePoel, Sidney Smith, T. J. Mahoney, Neal D. Reardon, J. A. C. Kennedy, W. C. Fraser, A. H. Bigelow, F. H. Gaines, J. A. Rine, W. P. Sternberg, W. T. Loomis, J. M. Fitzgerald and W. C. Burns.

Medical Faculty—Dean A. L. Muirhead and Drs. H. C. Chaloupka, A. E. Mack, H. L. Akin, E. Chaloupka, F. T. Seybert, C. J. Newell, L. B. Bushman, M. Langfeld, C. T. Uren, A. F. Tyler, B. M. Riley, L. A. Dermody, J. W. Duncan, R. Rix, A. Sachs, H. F. Gerald, E. L. DeLanney, A. K. Detweiler, H. Wightman, Newell Jones, J. S. Foote, T. J. Dwyer, Arthur B. Adams, H. L. Connett, A. D. Dunn, H. D. Lurvey, Frank

Conlin, S. McCleneghan, J. W. Shramek and C. McMartin.

Clergy—Revs. P. C. Gannon, F. P. McManus, W. Treacy, P. T. McCarthy and P. J. Judge.

Business Men and Alumni—Messrs. T. B. Coleman, A. F. Mullen, T. J. Donahue, W. R. Murphy, W. J. Feenan, H. J. McCarthy, Chas. R. Sherman, George Parks, M. D. Cameron, W. W. Rainboldt, J. J. O'Connor, Chas. W. Hamilton, Jr., J. I. Woodward, J. A. Schall, W. W. Hoyer, C. J. McCaffrey, F. J. Burkley, P. C. Heafey, Thos. Redmond, H. V. Burkley, Frank McCaffrey, J. M. Nachtigall, T. J. Nolan, M. T. Martin and H. H. Baldridge.

Rev. Michael P. Dowling, S. J., for fourteen years president of Creighton University, died at three o'clock on the morning of February 13th, in Kansas City, Mo., where since 1908 he had been pastor of St. Aloysius Church. The funeral took place in Omaha from St. John's Church on Tuesday morning, February 16th, at 9:30. The church was filled with friends of the deceased and the following secular clergy assisted at the services: Monsignor Colaneri, Revs. D. W. Harrington, John McCarthy, John J. Jeanette, P. J. Judge, Bernard Sinne, S. L. Dowd, P. A. Flannigan, Edward Flannigan, J. Buckley, Michael Stagno, John Hallione, Charles Mugan, Theobald Kalamaja, all of Omaha, and Revs.

Michael Shine of Plattsmouth, John Sullivan of Fremont and Edward Mallen of Kansas City. Prior to the solemn high mass which was celebrated by Father F. X. McMenamy, S. J., assisted by Rev. J. E. Barlow, S. J., as deacon, and Rev. William P. Quinlan as sub-deacon, the office of the dead was chanted by the secular clergy as well as by the faculty of the Arts College. Rev. T. W. Smith was master of ceremonies. The honorary pallbearers were: Messrs. John D. Creighton, C. W. Hamilton, T. C. Byrne, Joseph Hayden, Dr. J. S. Foote, Dean A. H. Hipple and W. D. McHugh. The active pallbearers were: Dean Paul L. Martin, Frank Burkley, John Daugherty, Dr. C. F. Crowley, James I. Woodward and J. C. Kinsler. A delegation of thirty of Father Dowling's former Kansas City parishioners accompanied the body to Omaha and participated in the funeral exercises, among them being Rev. Aloysius A. Breen, S. J., president of Rockhurst Academy at Kansas City, and Rev. J. J. Sullivan, S. J., one of Father Dowling's assistants at St. Aloysius Church. Two sisters of the deceased accompanied the Kansas City delegation.

Interment was at Holy Sepulcher Cemetery where short services were conducted by President McMenamy in the presence of a throng of friends of the deceased.

When the body arrived from Kansas City, it was met at the train by representatives of the faculty and alumni of the University and was escorted to the church where it lay in state at the head of the center aisle until the funeral services. The body was carried into the church through a double line of students and was met at the vestibule by the Jesuit community vested in cassock and surplice. The alumni acted as a guard of honor until 11:30 Monday night.

President Dowling was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 14, 1851. He was educated in the parochial schools and later in the Jesuit College at Cincinnati, where from 1875 to 1878, he served as a professor. From there he moved to St. Louis to occupy the chair of rhetoric at St. Louis University, remaining from 1878 to 1879. From 1889 to 1894, he was president of Detroit College at Detroit, Michigan, and during his term of office, he constructed two splendid buildings for the institution. In 1894 he was appointed pastor of the Holy Family Church in Chicago, remaining until 1897, when he became pastor of the Gesu Church at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, remaining until 1898.

In 1885 he became president of what was then Creighton College, remaining until 1889. At his coming the institution had less than two hundred students and was little more than a strug-

gling academy. At his departure, however, work of college grade had been introduced and the fortunes of the school were much brighter. In the fall of 1898, he returned again as president of the University and for the next ten years gave himself unremittingly to the upbuilding of the institution, adding the Colleges of Law, Pharmacy and Dentistry, and constructing many new buildings, providing library and laboratory facilities and securing the financial future of the institution.

He and Count John A. Creighton, often familiarly referred to as "the team," worked hand in hand to put the University on a high plane and to assure its permanence. President Dowling enjoyed the absolute confidence of the Count and the latter often said that "he would shovel in the coal if Father Dowling would run the engine." The Count's death in 1908 marked the close of a friendship which had been singularly productive of big results and it was not surprising that even in death, the Count should have assured by his will the continuance of the good work at which he and Father Dowling had spent so many years.

Speaking editorially of Father Dowling's death, the Omaha Bee, for February 14th, says: "Omaha will feel a deep sense of loss in the death of Rev. M. P. Dowling, who for so many years took a large part in the

intellectual and spiritual life of the community. It was through his influence, as much as that of any one man, that the great Creighton University was brought to its completion as a well-founded and highly endowed modern school. Father Dowling's work in this life is imperishable, for so long as Creighton University continues in its useful and beneficial work will its patrons and graduates recall with gratitude the patient care and devotion of Father Dowling to the development of this great institution."

The following extract from a communication published in the Public Pulse Department of the Omaha World Herald for February 19th, throws an interesting sidelight upon the impression made by Father Dowling when he appeared in public:

"The year that President McKinley was assassinated, memorial exercises were held in Boyd's Theatre, Omaha. Leading citizens of Iowa and Nebraska were invited to participate in the event, among them, Father Dowling. He was well down on the list of speakers, and from his reception on being introduced, it would appear that he was very little known.

The big auditorium was packed with people. The audience was one of the most cosmopolitan that was ever staged. It included everybody from a Bohemian to a Spaniard,

from a Japanese to a Manx. I sat in the gallery, well back. On my right side was a young negress. On my left the vice president of a national bank. Before me a Chinaman. Behind me an Indian farmer. All had come to pay tribute to the memory of the nation's martyr; they had come with the democracy of spirit, which is as universal as it is true.

The priest advanced on the platform facing the southeast. His left hand thrust lightly into his clerical frock; his countenance saintly serene; he appeared transfigured. An appalling silence spread over the audience. Everything was as still as death. It was a remarkable denouement. Presently, his silvery voice was heard. Presently, those magic words fell. Presently, the poetry, and the passion, and the personality of the orator were felt; and in an instant, like a mighty movement of the deep, with one sweeping proportion, the great gathering throbbed, and palpitated, and surged, with an emotion such as was never experienced before nor since.

It was a wonderful moment. I was breathless with excitement. The Indian had unconsciously given me a hard blow on the back which almost stunned me; and yet, above the din and tumult, above the pandemonium and animation of the scene, I could hear the black damsel repeating; "Mistah, Mistah, dat man is shu eloquent."

Little at the moment did I realize the truth of her remark, for I was actually feeling and experiencing the effect of the divine fire. But when the address was concluded, when the cheering and acclamation had subsided, when the thronging thousands poured out through the exits and entrances in orderly dispersal, then did its import dawn to me; as now I can readily conceive, how, during the years that have since transpired, Father Dowling's eloquence has become the common conversation of both the Catholic and Protestant worlds."

The following editorial is from the (Omaha) True Voice for February 19th:

"In the death of Father Michael Dowling the west loses one of its foremost educators, and the Society of Jesus, one of its brightest ornaments. Few men have been so richly endowed with those gifts that go to make what the world calls a "big man." Father Dowling was big in every sense of the word. He was marked by nature to be a leader of men. Of commanding presence and noble bearing, he was a notable figure in any assemblage of priests or laymen. He had a magnetic personality and a pleasing manner that attracted friends wherever he went; and his large-heartedness and broad-mindedness won the esteem and admiration of all who came in contact with him.

Creighton University owes a great deal to Father Dowling. The best years of his life were given to that institution and the results of his labors in Omaha will endure for generations. It is scarcely too much to say that he deserves to be ranked with the two Creightons—Edward and John A.—as founders of the University. Most of the buildings of the institution were erected under his direction, and the schools of Law, Dentistry and Pharmacy were added to the University under his presidency. Were it not for Father Dowling, it is probable that Creighton University would still be a struggling small college instead of one of the greatest universities of the country.

The True Voice has reason to mourn the death of Father Dowling; for he was one of its founders and a member of the first board of directors that guided its infant steps on its road to success. We have always cherished grateful recollections of his kindness to us and of the services he rendered the True Voice during those first years of struggle. He was ever helpful and eager—even in his busiest moments—to assist us in any way he could. May his great soul rest in peace!"

Wilfred Ward, editor of the Dublin Review, London, England, will lecture in the University Auditorium on Thursday, February 25. His subject will be

Tennyson. Mr. Ward scarcely needs an introduction to educated Americans; as author, lecturer and editor he has held a notable place among the foremost English men of letters of the last two decades. Besides, he is the founder of the famous English Synthetic Society, which counts the most eminent men of England among its members, such as Balfour, Sir Alfred Lydall, Baron von Hugel, Lord Cecil, Professor Sidgwick, James Bryce, the recent English ambassador at Washington, etc. Mr. Ward was an intimate friend of Tennyson, a fact that gives authority to his appreciations and enables him to reveal the characteristics of the great poet as only an intimate friend can. Mr. Ward is favorably known for his biographies of Cardinals Newman and Wiseman, as well as that of his distinguished father. He comes of a noted family, his father being the celebrated William George Ward of the Oxford Movement to whom Tennyson addressed an ode. The occasion of his present visit to America was an engagement to deliver a number of lectures at Harvard and Yale Universities.

In the following list, alumni of the colleges are designated as follows:—A, Arts; M, Medicine; D, Dentistry; L, Law; P, Pharmacy.

MONTANA

James W. Schlumberger, P.
..... Billings

Leo M. Maguire, M.....Brady
C. E. Doyd, P.....Buffalo
J. V. Dwyer, A.....Butte
W. T. Dwyer, D.....Butte
A. H. Konigmacher, M.....Butte
Frederick Langdon, M.....Butte
Leroy Larson, P.....Butte
L. H. Lintz, D.....Butte
J. L. McCarthy, M.....Butte
M. J. McNallan, M.....Butte
H. Harlan Townshend, M...Butte
Franz Thelen, P Foston
Lloyd S. Chaffin, P.....Hamilton
Joseph P Donnelly, A Helena
John B. Heinz, P.....Helena
Charles E. Whitehead, M...Logan
William P. Flynn, A...Miles City
John J. Flynn, M.....Missoula
James E. Woodward, A..Roundup
Archie E. Easton, P Saco
Arthur Estill, D.....Stanford
Leo P. Gaertner, M..Three Forks
W. L. Douglas, M.....Whitehall

NEBRASKA.

H. C. Smith, P.....Ainsworth
Guy W. Townsend, M..Ainsworth
W. J. Donahue, L.....Albion
Joseph W. Englis P.....Albion
A. N. Lamb, D.....Albion
A. R. Kremer, P Alexandria
Harry J. Newell, M...Alexandria
H. A. Roush, P.....Alexandria
Hugh Beal, P.....Alliance
Dave Tyler, D.....Alliance
Einer V. Blak, M.....Alma
John E. Holmes, P.....Alma
Bruce Porter, P.....Alma
J. S. Simms, P.....Alma
David Simms, P.....Alma
Clyde E. Kennon, M.....Amherst
B. G. Worthing, P.....Amherst

Harvey Porter, P.....Ansley	Thos. J. Norris, A.....Benson
John K. Muldoon, M...Arapahoe	Eugene M. Ryman, M....Benson
Harry Copeland, P.....Arcadia	E. A. Searson, P.....Benson
Charles C. Paxton, M.....Archer	Otto Selling, P.....Benson
F. W. Fletcher, M.....Arlington	Charles Sprague, P.....Benson
Frank S. Taylor, D.....Arlington	H. C. Nichols, M.....Berwyn
Leo Weber, P.....Arlington	L. E. Meyers, D.....Blair
Leon R. Beza, P.....Ashton	W. R. Waggener, M.....Blair
F. T. Fridrich, D.....Ashton	Paxton Ware, A.....Blair
Anton E. Wanek, M.....Ashton	Louis C. Bleich, M.....Bloomfield
Richard Cole, P.....Atkinson	William D. Long, P...Bloomfield
W. B. Higgins, D.....Atkinson	Edward Loppnow, P..Bloomfield
Joseph Hafka, P.....Atkinson	Harry T. O'Connor, D..Bloomfield
Mrs. Rinnie Wilson, P..Atkinson	Glen E. Peterson, M...Bloomfield
Edgar Cline, M.....Auburn	Wellington A. Franklin, M..
G. S. Sanders, D.....Auburn	 Blue Hill
C. A. Miller, P.....Aurora	Will S. Franklin, M.....Blue Hill
F. D. Caldwell, D.....Bancroft	Claude R. Laird, M.....Blue Hill
Edward P. Bachle, M..Barneston	E. William Fetter, M....Brady
L. C. Armstrong, P.....Bassett	S. Jelenik, D.....Brainard
Jesse Gore, P.....Bassett	George A. Brannen, A...Brayton
George Doering, P...Battle Creek	George E. Anderson, P...Bristow
Glen Fritz, D.....Battle Creek	C. N. Ransom, D.....Brock
W. R. Hall, D.....Battle Creek	T. Christensen, P....Broken Bow
John D. Beck, P.....Beatrice	Dale P. Stough, L..Broken Bow
O. E. Bullis, P.....Beatrice	Harry M. Frahm, P..Brownville
John Delehant, L.....Beatrice	Rex B. Stratton, M.....Bruning
Frederick Messmore, L..Beatrice	George E. Darrow, M.....Butte
Clifford W. Walden, M..Beatrice	W. W. Mahannah, P.....Butte
E. E. Hopping, P....Beaver City	E. V. Mahannah, P.....Butte
Forrest A. Kelley, M..Beaver City	Merle E. Tennant, P.....Cairo
W. J. Kavan, M.....Bee	M. R. Miller, A.....Callaway
Sydney Eastman, M.....Belgrade	James F. Moore, P.....Callaway
James M. McNally, M..Bellwood	R. C. Kestler, D.....Cambridge
M. E. Shriver, M.....Bellwood	Hector Chevalie, A.....Campbell
Mrs. Pearl R. Logan, P.Benkleman	Romeo J. La Porte, A..Campbell
R. H. Cass, D.....Benson	Ernest Thelan, M...Cedar Rapids
C. H. Creighton, A.....Benson	Edward J. Lenger, P.....Center
John J. Gleason, A.....Benson	S. Lynn Gilmore, P..Central City
Oscar F. Hoffman, A.....Benson	J. V. Jarrett, D....Central City
Agnes Leahy, P.....Benson	Bert Locke, P.....Central City
Philip P. Mergen, A.....Benson	Ollie Rogan, P.....Central City

R. Beamon, P.....Cresco	Wm. J. Luxford, M Decatur
R. C. McNees, P.....Chadron	Guy B. Cross, M DeWitt
William P. Rooney, L ...Chadron	Ohlin C. Diehl, M Diller
Perry Friman, A Chapman	F. E. Sullivan, P Doniphan
Raymond R. Douglas, M...Clarks	A. O. Mumma, D Dorchester
Thos. O'Keefe, A Clarks	Fred H. Hurst, P.....Dunbar
Thomas Keefe, P.....Clarks	Ralph W. Casterline, M...Edgar
E. H. Koza, P Clarkson	E. M. Reynolds, P Edison
E. Earle Harper, P ...Clearwater	R. R. Cane, P Elgin
James H. Macauley, A.Clearwater	Paul L. Conwell, M Elgin
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C. L. Mowers, P Colon	A. W. Wakeman, P ...Elk Creek
D. T. Martyn, M.....Columbus	Thos. N. Burke, M.....Elkhorn
H. E. Snyder, D.....Columbus	Ella Deerson, P.....Elkhorn
Ralph Solomon, D.....Columbus	Vera Fudge, P Elkhorn
Rex. Hecox, D.....Cozad	Guy W. Clark, M Elwood
R. M. Thornton, P.....Cozad	Ernest T. Grunden, L ...Elwood
G. L. Enders, P.....Crab Orchard	Ralph W. Green, P Elmwood
J. R. Thompson, D Craig	Guy Brown, D Emerson
T. N. Fleming, M.....Creighton	E. J. Jensen, P Emerson
Joseph F. Green, L....Creighton	E. L. Weinandt, P.....Emerson
P. Leroy Nelson, D....Creighton	Augustin Taborsky, P Eustis
S. E. Ewing, P Creston	L. P. Hansen, P Ewing
C. C. Duffy, D.....Crete	A. N. House, D.....Exeter
Theodore Hadeen, P.....Crete	Guy Phelps, P Exeter
Fred G. Kolouch, M.....Crete	Harry D. Buchard, M ..Falls City
J. W. Plouzek, P Crete	Sadie C. Doran, M....Falls City
A. N. Rolland, P.....Crete	Glen W. Briggs, M Farwell
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R. O. DeMay, D Danbury	Clemens Naglemann, M..Fordyce
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A. E. Carlson, P.....Dannebrog	Fort Robinson
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William Miller, P David City	H. Clark Smith M Franklin
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J. Todd Waggener, M Dawson	J. K. Sewell, D Fremont
Carl J. Aldrich, L Decatur	Geo. E. Larson, P Friend

Chas. W. Moore, P	Friend	Christie Taylor, P..	Grand Island
Fred W. Schmidt, P	Friend	Bert Ray, P	Gresham
W. T. Warder, D.	Friend	Chas. Boies, D	Guide Rock
U. C. Rasmussen, P	Fullerton	Vernon Dudley P	Guide Rock
Nathan H. Blakeley, M . . .	Geneva	Geo. McDowell, P	Hardy
D. C. Geiselman, L	Geneva	Lloyd L. Cramer, M	Harrison
Raymond Neeley, P	Gering	W. C. Dendinger, D ..	Hartington
W. T. Voss, P	Germantown	August J. Obert, P.	Hartington
Lucius G. Wright, M.	Germantown	Lucien Stark, M	Hartington
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J. E. Woolm, D	Gordon	Eli A. Watson, M	Hastings
Vera Bartholomew, P		O. J. Hitchcock, P	Havelock
.....	Gothenburg	Wendell H. Priest, M ..	Hastings
Bird S. Potter, P.	Gothenburg	James J. Smith, M.	Heartwell
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J. H. Reifenroth, A.	Grafton	Fred McDonald, P.	Henry
Fred Brink, P	Grand Island	D. W. Bell, P	Herman
David H. Carson, M.	Grand Island	Clyde J. Reid, P	Herman
Benjamin Cunningham, L.		Nettie Minnick, P.	Holbrook
.....	Grand Island	James C. Anderson, M ..	Holdrege
Wm. T. Engleman, M.	Grand Island	C. N. Ralph, D	Hooper
J. H. Meyers, D	Grand Island	Frank Bohac, P	Howells
Claude Reuting, P ..	Grand Island	N. H. Farrell, M.	Hubbell
Edith H. Saunders, M.		Anthony Cauley, M.	Humphrey
.....	Grand Island	John R. Oastler, D ...	Humphrey
John S. Sadden, M. . .	Grand Island	Chas. J. Thielen, A.	Humphrey
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James P. Boler, L ..	Grand Island	A. A. Griffin, L.	Indianola
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Thos. W. Emery, P. . .	Grand Island	Frederick H. Kuegle, M.	Ingleside
Ambrose J. Gearon, A.		John A. Parmenter, M ..	Ingleside
.....	Grand Island	V. W. Bobisud, P.	Inman
Bernard A. Kennedy, A.		Robt. F. Magirl, A.	Jackson
.....	Grand Island	Michael Quinn, A	Jackson
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.....	Grand Island	Thos. Radinsky, P.	Johnson
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Patrick McGowan, A.	Grand Island	M. L. Atchison, P	Kearney
John H. O'Malley, A.		Edw. B. McDermott, L ..	Kearney
.....	Grand Island	Theodore E. Nelson, A. . .	Kearney

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Alfred Kingdon, P.....	Kennard	Reuben L. Logerwell, P....	Naper
Homer E. Ward, P.....	Kennard	E. R. Seasongood, P	Naper
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Timothy F. McCarthy, M..	Lincoln	Clinton Q. Dodd, M.....	Newport
Roscoe L. Smith, M	Lincoln	J. M. Ruñh, P	Newman Grove
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Joseph H. Tobkin, M	Lindsay	Earl Thayer, P	Nora
Joe Cording, P	Litchfield	Geo. W. Dishong, M.....	Norfolk
C. A. Potter, P.....	Litchfield	Walter H. Pilger, M.....	Norfolk
C. J. Taffe, P	Litchfield	A. M. Sonneland, M.....	Norfolk
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Edw. H. Worthman, M..	Louisville	Grace B. Smith, P....	North Loup
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N. W. Ladegard, P	Loup City	A. J. Ames, M	North Platte
Oscar L. Swanson, P...	Loup City	M. L. Atkinson, A...	North Platte
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W. G. Keettel, M	Lyons	H. V. Mitchell, D...	North Platte
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Fred Penner, P	McCook	C. E. Bolzell, D.....	Oakdale
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Edw. Hoopman, D	Madison	Rene Roberts, P.....	Oakland
Edw. O. Wilson, M	Madison	J. E. Wallace, D	Oakland
Henry Peterson, P	Marquette	John E. Sears, M	Oconto
R. F. McCloughan, D..	Mason City	W. J. Hawes, M	Odell
A. G. Walker, P.....	Mason City	W. T. Stanoshek, L	Odell
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Frank Kelly, L	Merna	S. G. Panter, P	Ohio
G. L. Riley, A	Merna	R. R. Seasongood, P.....	Ohio
H. H. Wertman, P	Milford	Robert Seasongood, M ...	Ohio

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J. J. Barker, A	Omaha	Leo Cassidy, A	Omaha
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Robert Bushman, A	Omaha	C. Derr, A.	Omaha
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Vincent Dwyer, A Omaha	J. J. Gleason, M.....Omaha
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Earl Evans, P.....Omaha	Samuel Grace, A Omaha
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Robert Farrell, A.....Omaha	Hayes Gsantner, D.....Omaha
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Clifford Forbes, A.....Omaha	Norman Haverly, A.....Omaha
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Kilian G. Regner, L.....	Omaha	James Sullivan, A.....	Omaha
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Roy Roche, A.....	Omaha	Arthur Taggart, A.....	Omaha
Ralph E. Roche, A.....	Omaha	F. C. Thomas, A.....	Omaha
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Fred M. Ward, L.....	O'Neill		Republican City
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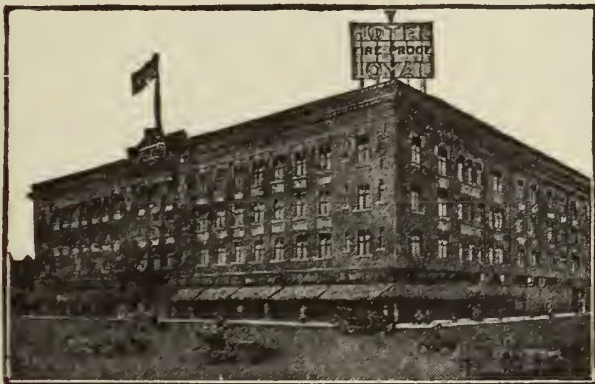
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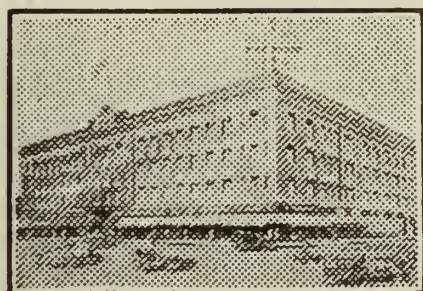
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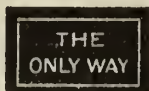
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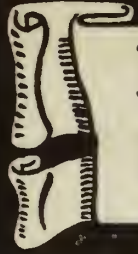


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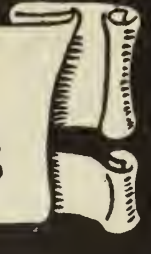
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